

July 10 1996

Monday October 28 1996

Abu Dhabi D.60	Greece D.40	Norway NK 15
Austria A.20	Hungary H.25	Oman OR 1.00
Belgium B.20	Ireland I.25	Pakistan P.10
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Denmark D.20	Japan J.25	Portugal P.20
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Germany DM 3.50	Latvia L.20	Russia RS 2.00
Spain S.20	Lithuania LT 20	Saudi Arabia S.10
Sweden S.20	Malta M. 0.45	Slovenia S.10
Switzerland S.20	Netherlands G.40	Slovakia SK 20
Turkey TL 10.00		Slovenia SL 20
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Her first interview for two years

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G2 with European weather



Fowler saves Liverpool

SportExtra

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Media

Mark Lamarr: no longer the glumest guy on TV

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Some of the 500,000 Zaireans and Rwandan refugees estimated to be on the move in an effort to escape the fighting between Tutsi rebels and Zaire's army now engulfing Bukavu

PHOTOGRAPH CORINNE DUPRA

Flight from Zaire's tribal strife

Chris McGreal at the fuzged border post, Rwanda

THEODENNE KALENDA waited uncertainly one side of an invisible line which marks the border between Zaire and Rwanda, halfway across a bridge over the Ruzizi river.

His neighbours watched from the hillside behind him. Some were no doubt pleased with their success in driving the village cobbler from his home. But there must have been many who wished they could have gone with him.

Behind Mr Kalenda was Bukavu, an increasingly anarchic city as Tutsi rebels bear down on it. Yesterday, there was fresh mortar by the Banyamulenge, Zairean Tutsis who have rebelled against a campaign of murder and ethnic cleansing with remarkable success.

The United Nations has evacuated all aid workers from the city as the prospect of a battle for control looms, leaving hundreds of thousands of Rwandan and Burundian Hutu refugees to fend for themselves.

Mr Kalenda and his wife are more recent arrivals than the Banyamulenge who can trace their roots in eastern Zaire back several centuries. Mr Kalenda, aged 48, fled Rwanda during one of the early pogroms in 1960.

But after 36 years living at peace with his neighbours, he was treated no differently than the Banyamulenge or any other Tutsis in Zaire when the persecution began.

"People came to our house and told us to go away," he said. "We didn't want to go but they were calling me a rebel. We were threatened by soldiers who looted everything from our house and turn to page 2, column 4

Leader comment, page 8

Shepherd under pressure to emphasise traditional family in schools code □ Labour leader snubs Catholic Church

Marriage 'a moral must'

Ewen MacAskill and Donald MacLeod

GILLIAN Shepherd, the Education Secretary, yesterday signalled that the Government intended to toughen up a new moral code for schools to include greater emphasis on traditional marriages. The code could become the basis of lessons in citizenship.

With the row over morality and politics showing no signs of abating, Mrs Shepherd stepped into a dispute between members of a forum set up by the body which advises the Government on the school curriculum to consider an ethical framework for teach-

ers. The forum is to publish its report on Friday. Yesterday Mrs Shepherd said the code should be strengthened to provide a clear indication of family values, including marriage. "I do think more emphasis might be placed on the value of the family as a bulwark of society, and I shall be saying so," she told GMTV.

"We must look at ways that we strengthen that side of the report, of the consultative document, before it actually goes in anything that we might insert in schools."

The Education Secretary made her comments after five of the 150 members of the forum said the draft was too vague and that traditional marriage must form the basis of any moral code for schools.

Anthony O'Hear, a member of the curriculum advisory body, described the draft as "the usual mish-mash of soft-centred waffle about respect for persons, equality, environmental awareness and political correctness."

The document was drawn up by the National Forum for Values in Education and the Community, set up by Schools Curriculum and Assessment Authority (SCAA) to consider the "non-negotiable" core of moral values which might inform a new school curriculum.

A draft of the document, seen by Mrs Shepherd, states: "We value truth, human rights, the law, justice and collective endeavour for the common good of society. In particular, we value families

as sources of love and support for all their members and as the basis of a society in which people care for others."

John Marks, a rightwing member of SCAA, yesterday said the document did not place enough emphasis on the role of the family.

But headteachers' leader David Hart said: "Mrs Shepherd should think again before seeking to interfere with SCAA's recommendations on moral education in schools."

"ensure that schools support the institution of the family, while recognising the realities faced by many youngsters in Britain today"

He said: "It is important that children are taught right from wrong, taught how to be good parents and how to manage a family and be good citizens. This should be part of the school curriculum."

"We favour a stable and loving relationship and we believe that reinforcing that in any way you can is important, but it comes ill from a government under whose tutelage the nation has seen a disintegration of social cohesion, a doubling of crime and a tripling of the number of one-parent families."

Nigel de Gruchy, general secretary of the National

Union of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, said: "Teachers and pupils alike will be sickened by the mindbending hypocrisy of the sleazy-ridden Conservative Party lecturing the nation on morality."

Dr Nick Tate, chief executive of the School Curriculum and Assessment Authority, said: "There are ways of supporting the family short of saying, as a formal part of schooling, that there is one sort of family valued above all others. Whether we go beyond that and have an active programme in schools promoting marriage is something for the Government to decide."

Code for all seasons, page 5; Commentary and Tattler A5, page 9

Blair rejects abortion row meeting with cardinal

Ewen MacAskill, Chief Political Correspondent

TONY Blair put himself on a collision course with the Roman Catholic church in Scotland yesterday by snubbing a request for a meeting to discuss the row over abortion.

A Labour spokesman, furious at the personal nature of an attack on Mr Blair by Cardinal Thomas Winning, said no such meeting could be contemplated until the cardinal apologised.

The spokesman said Cardi-

nal Winning's outburst had "soured relations" when he said of Mr Blair: "He says he doesn't agree with abortion, but... he doesn't condemn it or have a policy on it."

But Cardinal Winning, Scotland's leading Roman Catholic, strengthened his criticism last night by telling BBC television viewers that Labour had a number of politicians who were Christians but who avoided condemning abortion. He described Mr Blair's approach over Labour's refusal to allow an anti-abortion stall at a Scottish Labour conference as "almost fascist".

The Church of Scotland yesterday joined in the row, adding its voice to Cardinal Winning in calling on Mr Blair to take a tougher line against abortion.

It emerged last night that Mr Blair and Cardinal Winning had met earlier this year and that the poor relationship between them could be traced back to that.

Unlike the US, abortion has not been a key issue in British general elections. But recent moralising by the parties may open the way for abortion to become a political issue.

A Labour spokesman commented: "The view of Labour is that we would not go into a meeting with Winning without an apology for what he said. Until they recognise how harmful this is to a deeply devout man, Labour is ruling out a meeting."

"The cardinal has soured relations and it is for him to acknowledge what he has done is unfair."

The spokesman was responding to a call from a spokesman for the Roman Catholic bishops in Scotland for a meeting between the two leaders.

Labour MPs, including Scottish Catholics, have expressed outrage at Cardinal Winning's remarks.

But the Rev Bill Wallace, convenor of the Church of Scotland's Board of Social Responsibility - its public morality committee - called for Mr Blair to reconsider his views on abortion.

He said: "If Mr Blair is against abortion but believes women should have the right to choose, he should rethink his position."

"Sometimes women are in a disturbed state when they decide to have an abortion and

very much regret it later. I think it's very unsatisfactory to say that it's a woman's choice and that the decision is the mother's. She might decide for any sort of reason and in a variety of circumstances."

John Reid, Labour MP for Motherwell, who describes himself as "pro-life", said the church was "treading on dangerous ground by implying that MPs should not have the right... to vote according to their conscience".

Cardinal principles, page 5; Commentary, page 9

Masked gang leaves stately home owners blindfolded and handcuffed



Robbery victims Lord and Lady McGowan yesterday

Elizabeth Pickering

AN ARISTOCRATIC couple yesterday spoke of their ordeal at the hands of masked robbers who left them blindfolded and handcuffed to a radiator before making off with family heirlooms worth £50,000. Lady Gillian McGowan had been in the kitchen when she answered the door to three burglars who burst into Highway House, the couple's stately manor

in Lower Froyla, Hampshire, on Saturday evening. Her husband, Lord McGowan, aged 68, was watching television at around 7pm when he was confronted by the attackers.

"They said 'Get your hands behind your back', and another one told me to kneel down," explained Lord McGowan, a stockbroker.

"They cuffed my hands behind my back and pulled me roughly up. They said

they had a gun to my wife's head. She was in another room so I couldn't see her. They said 'Take us to your safe, otherwise we will shoot her', so I began to lead the way."

After the attackers made off with family heirlooms, including Lady McGowan's jewellery, they left the couple blindfolded and handcuffed. Lady McGowan managed to nudge a portable phone within reach and called the police.

The couple were yesterday being comforted at home by their children.

Lord McGowan said: "I just couldn't believe what was happening. Every third word was a swear word. It was absolutely terrifying. My wife is shattered. Most of the jewellery stolen was handed down to her by her mother and grandmother."

Hampshire police refused to confirm suggestions that the incident could be linked to a spate of attacks on the rich and famous involving a trio of raiders.

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World News

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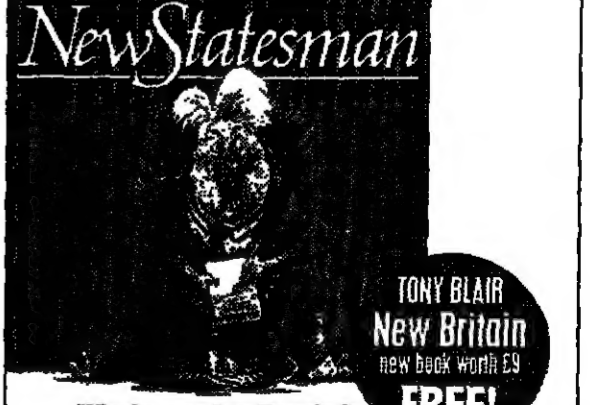
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2 NEWS

Good ol' boy from Dixie runs again - at 93

He may slur, but an American legend is still pounding the stump in his beloved South Carolina, fighting off opponents young enough to call him granddaddy



Jonathan Freedland

HE ENTERED politics when Bob Dole was five years old. He ran for president when Bill Clinton was two. He is so old, his age is 45 per cent that of the Constitution.

he was 98 - with a former Miss South Carolina 44 years his junior. Now he is a living monument, a leftover from the old South who once defended racial segregation and whose granddaddy, George Washington Thurmond, fought in the last battle of the Civil War. When he first ran for office - becoming Edgefield County's education superintendent in 1929 - his electorate included Confederate veterans.



Forgiven his segregationist past, Strom Thurmond plays politics the old-fashioned way

hours and 18 minutes against the civil rights bill of 1957. Later, the man himself hobbled over to the platform. Just a few steps, it seemed a long walk. The Republican senator paid tribute to the area's greatest war heroes, including William Barret Travis, the

defender of the Alamo. "He's the guy, that with 3,000 Russians threatening to attack..." said Mr Thurmond. He should have said Mexicans, but the audience let it go. And that's how South Carolinians are with Ol' Strom: forgiving.

Stories are rife about the old man losing his grip. Senate aides are said to tend to his every need, armed with cue cards for all occasions. He has one set marked Stump Speech. Newsweek claimed the Senate had, in effect, become Strom Thurmond's nursing home;

one poll found a good number of South Carolinians feared that if they didn't re-elect him, Senator Thurmond would die. The old man dismisses the age issue, as he did 24 years ago when it first surfaced. "I take exercise, 50 minutes every morning. I watch my diet and leave off sugars and fats," he told the Guardian, in a barely intelligible slur. But his handshake was firm, his shoulder-grabbing arm still muscled - altogether more alert than you expected. Family members were on hand to testify. "Try to run a race with him," urges Lib Thurmond, Strom's sister-in-law. "You wouldn't dare!" At 86, Lib is the youngest in the family.

Occasionally he confused the women for their mothers, whom he had known 40 years ago, but no matter. They just remembered the little kindness he had once shown them. One Republican says that in courtly South Carolina it would be seen as bad manners to reject Strom Thurmond on November 5. "He's earned our respect, he deserves our support," is the campaign's official slogan. Ask Strom if he still enjoys the game, and he says: "Ain't a matter of enjoyin' it. It's a matter of rendering good service to the people."

Suspect cleared of Olympics bomb to sue

Martin Walker in Washington

THE security guard who was suspected of bombing the Atlanta Olympics in July is planning to sue federal investigators after the United States justice department cleared him of involvement in the attack. Richard Jewell, who was subjected to round-the-clock FBI surveillance and media harassment, is also considering suing the media for defamation.

heart attack, and injured another 111 people. It fuelled widespread alarm of further terrorist attacks. Mr Jewell, a solitary man who lived with his mother and had a background as an overzealous sheriff's deputy and security guard, also fitted parts of the psychological profile of likely perpetrators drawn up by the FBI. Although the first press leak that he was a possible suspect, in the Atlanta Constitution newspaper, was said to have come from security sources, the FBI's search of his property hauled Mr Jewell into the public eye. His subsequent movements, to his dog kennel and to the local baseball game, were trailed by caravans of FBI officials, television vans and camera operators, who then kept watch on his apartment.



Richard Jewell... received no apology, despite constant surveillance and harassment

Wreck illumines ancient Greece

Kamal Ahmed

A PIECE of wood more than 3,000 years old has provided the first accurate evidence of an ancient Greek society that flourished 500 years before the writings of Homer. The wood, part of a cargo of precious metals, ivory and jewellery brought ashore from a 3,300-year-old shipwreck, will lead to a reappraisal of the sophistication of early Greek civilisation.

Archaeologists have for the first time been able to accurately date the wood, using tree ring data. The cargo, which was lost off the southern coast of Turkey, has been dated to 1316 BC. Such precise dating is almost unknown in the world of archaeology. Apart from the writings of Homer in the 7th century BC, little is known about the organisation of Greek society of that period and earlier. "The shipwreck has unique value," said Anthony Snodgrass, professor of classical archaeology at Cambridge University. "It shows that the degree of planning, organisation and central control was on a higher level than we could have proved before."

Shakespeare in the family Fleeing Zairean strife

Review

Michael Billington

FATHERS and sons; the theme echoes through the two parts of Shakespeare's supreme masterpiece, Henry IV. And what gives Stephen Unwin's English Touring Theatre production its unique fascination is that the Wests - Samuel and Timothy - here play Hal and his surrogate father, Falstaff. The real-life bond lends the plays an extra dimension, especially in the infinitely more enjoyable Part One.

relationship is shadowed by the ultimate necessity of rejection. Falstaff clearly supplies the emotional warmth lacking in Hal's own guilt-racked father. It is not, however, a sentimental reading. Timothy West's fine Falstaff combines a dry wit and ironic self-mockery with moments of brutal heartlessness; his off-hand dismissal, for instance, of his recruits as "food for powder" or his ineffectual shrug when his captured prisoner, Sir John Coleville, is summarily executed. You see precisely why he has to be expelled from the body politic.

covered in Henry an authentically tragic character, haunted by past sins and his own paternal failings. Gary Waldhorn, however, simply gives us impersonal rhetoric relieved only on his deathbed by fierce shouts of rage that make nonsense of his claim that his lungs are wasted. You never feel a father's passionate hunger for Dilal love.

continued from page 1 they said: "You'd better leave or we'll kill you." Mr Kalenda recognised the faces of some of those who came to threaten him, but he still had some friends. His house looked down on the bridge across the border, but he feared he might not make it even that short distance.

In Bukavu, many Tutsis have been hauled off on the back of lorries or simply disappeared. Young militiamen, armed with nail-studded clubs, patrol the streets. It is not clear if they are Zairean, or drawn from Hutu extremists among the Rwandan refugees who are well practised in such activities.

Rwanda's denials, there is evidence to back the claim. Rwandan troops have sealed off border areas next to Zairean territory seized by the Banyamulenge. Local people report a steady stream of lorries crossing back and forth at night. At the bridge over the Ruzizi, an immigration official held a list of names in his hand. Mr Kalenda was waiting nervously at his side. Across the invisible line stood a group of Rwandan soldiers - the same men Zaire says it is fighting a de facto war against.

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Queen's state visit to Thailand

Amid pomp and pageantry a familiar story of difficult royal offspring

World's longest reigning monarch echoes problems of British guests

Kamal Ahmed

THAILAND is gearing up for a fusion of western pomp and glittering oriental pageantry as the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrive today for a state visit, building on more than a century of relations with one of Asia's last surviving monarchies.

But while moving between the splendours of Thailand's ancient palaces and ornate Buddhist temples, the Queen may reflect on the similar difficulties facing royal families. As with the Windsors, the Chakri dynasty has experienced its share of marital fireworks.

King Bhumibol, the 88-year-old monarch who is holding a private dinner for the Queen and Prince Philip during their five-day visit, is still enormously popular in Thailand. His fortunes have contrasted sharply with the Queen's declining hold over the royal sympathies of the British public.

King Bhumibol's tireless attention to public works and Buddhist ceremony have preserved the prestige and mystique of his throne. At the same time, the saxophone is a favourite hobby and he has endeared himself with his jazz compositions.

From the callow prince who at 18 unexpectedly became king after the mysterious shooting of his elder brother, King Bhumibol has steered Thailand's monarchy through domestic political turbulence and the power plays of military strongmen to emerge as the world's longest reigning monarch.

But his status as "the soul of the nation" only adds to anxieties about what will hap-

pen when the fate of the monarchy is placed in the hands of his less august children.

In an echo of the Princess of Wales's appearance on Panorama, Princess Chulabhorn, the king's youngest daughter, astounded Thais this month by releasing a videotaped interview airing her marital woes.

She had divorced her husband, a former air force officer, "because he is hot tempered and does not try to understand. Most of all he uses physical abuse," Thailand's biggest circulation newspaper quoted the 39-year-old princess as saying. "I have always tried to reconcile with him, but when it reached the point of physical abuse we could not remain together."

The interview, eventually aired on Thai television, was edited to omit the more candid comments and intervention by officials is said to have checked wider press reporting.

But the princess's circumstances have attracted less notice than those of her elder brother and Prince Charles's opposite number, Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn.

Like Charles, Thailand's 44-year-old heir apparent performs a wide range of public duties but has often attracted the notice of Bangkok's chattering classes with a bumpy private life.

He made public the breakdown of his controversial second marriage to a former actress this year by pinning a notice to the gate of his Bangkok palace accusing her of adultery with an air force marshal.

Her possessions were later found dumped on the road outside his palace.

His ex-wife now lives anonymously in London. Two of their four sons are at Harrow



King Bhumibol... from callow prince to respected ruler whose popular touch has made him "the soul of the nation"

school, but the crown prince has already fetched home their daughter.

The stormy end to a marriage never seemingly accepted by the Thai royal family was not, however, his first brush with controversy for the prince, once described by his mother as "a little bit

of a Don Juan". "Women find him interesting and he finds women even more interesting, so his family life is not so smooth," she has said.

His other great enthusiasm has been military matters, training as a fighter pilot and commanding a regiment of royal guards. He once

attended a defence college in London.

The crown prince's second sister, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, enjoys widespread public esteem as well as an equivalent royal rank also qualifying her to succeed to the throne.

But although he once de-

scribed himself to an interviewer as "just Joe Average" — "I don't care if they kick me out of the palace or the military as long as I end up doing something useful" — Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn has been groomed to take the throne. Like Prince Charles, he may have a long wait.

Cagey Cook hedges bets over single currency

Ewen MacAskill, Chief Political Correspondent



Robin Cook... 'Europe would understand'

ROBIN Cook, the shadow foreign secretary, signalled yesterday that Britain would not be among the first wave of countries signing up to a single European currency.

Mr Cook, who is sceptical about a single currency, went much further than before in emphasising the problems Britain would face in being in the first wave.

But he was careful not to stray beyond official Labour policy, which is to wait until closer to the time before making a decision. The Labour leadership, like the Conservatives, say the final decision will depend upon economic conditions at the time.

But the shadow chancellor, Gordon Brown, is keen on joining a single currency. Tony Blair, who will have to adjudicate between them, also tends to be pro-European.

Mr Blair is due to visit France shortly, where he will come under pressure from Jacques Chirac to join the first wave to help counter-balance the economic power of Germany. While Europe is a problem for Labour, the divisions are not as deep or as damaging as in the Conservative Party.

Mr Cook said that if Britain did not join up in 1999 along with other countries in the first wave, the Conservatives would be partly to blame for failing to prepare the ground and other European countries could sympathise with a Labour government over that. "I think there would be a lot of understanding on their part if we said to them: 'Look, we would have liked to join, but unfortunately the Conservatives have missed so many years of opportunity it may not be possible for us.' Many of the governments of Europe would respect that."

France and Germany are gearing up for 1999 and a Labour government elected next spring would have only a few months before deciding whether it should be in the first wave. Some argue that it would be better to wait for the second wave to see whether the single currency turns out

to be a disaster. Mr Cook said that if the single currency proved successful in the medium term, "ultimately you would then have to join." If Britain was not in, sterling would be at risk from speculation. There would also be a problem with inward investment.

He said: "I think you could manage those in the short term if you didn't sign up in the first wave, but I don't think that you could manage them indefinitely."

One of the main problems with being in the first wave was whether Britain had the ability to meet the economic criteria needed to join. Britain would have to match the investment, skills and output of other European countries, especially Germany, and "until we are confident that we have done that, it could be very risky for Britain to give up the option in future of devaluing if that was necessary."

On the BBC's On the Record, he gave a further indication that he was leaning towards the second wave when he was asked about a referendum on the single currency. He indicated that the public could be given a choice not in a referendum but in the general election after next. That would mean postponing entry until after the first wave.

He said: "That leaves it perfectly open that you might well have the general election after next fought on the issue of a single currency."

Ruling passions of a Thai dynasty

King Bhumibol: revered head of the royal family; it is a criminal offence to criticise him or comment disrespectfully. He became king at 18 and has steered Thailand through domestic political turbulence. He has kept aloof from the trials and tribulations of his children by backing huge public works which keep thousands in jobs. He keeps in touch with the people by playing the saxophone, ham radio, and surfing the Internet. Compare with: The Queen, whose family is subjected to harsh media scrutiny.



Queen Sirikit: more willing to talk about her children's dalliances, which have nearly upset her than her husband. Describes her son as something of a "Don Juan" — a big hit with women with an eye on the social ladder. She says: "Women find him interesting and he finds women even more interesting, so his family life is not so smooth." Compare with: Prince Philip, an authoritarian father according to Prince Charles, with an unfortunate habit of being rude to foreigners.



Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn: the 44-year-old heir to the throne with a passion for military matters and an ability to create scandal. First, there was the divorce from his first wife after accusations that she played too much table tennis, then there were the rumours of business links to massage parlours in Bangkok and finally the walkout of his second wife to live with a retired air-marshal in London. Top quote: "They seem to want to dump everything bad on me." Compare with: Prince Charles.



Princess Chulabhorn: the king's youngest daughter undertook a Panama-type confession when she videotaped an interview saying that her marriage was a sham. Viewers in Thailand were astonished but nevertheless glued to their screens as she detailed physical abuse and "hot tempers". Divorce followed. Top quote: "I have always tried to reconcile with him, but when he reached the point of physical abuse we could not remain together." Compare with: Princess of Wales.



Bhutto calls in former Yard team to solve brother's murder

Seumas Milne

A TEAM of former top Scotland Yard detectives and forensic experts has been called in by Benazir Bhutto, Pakistan's prime minister, to carry out an investigation into the killing last month of her brother Murtaza.

Roy Herridge, former Metropolitan Police detective superintendent, veteran of a string of high profile cases — including the Mafia killing of the Italian masonic banker Roberto Calvi and the Ealing vicarage rape — flew to Pakistan last night with five specialists to begin a murder inquiry.

The team has been hired by the Sindh provincial government under a six-figure contract and is to be given full powers to interrogate witnesses and examine evidence. The six British investigators will be given personal protection and are expected to spend at least three weeks in Pakistan.

Murtaza Bhutto, leader of a breakaway faction from his sister's Pakistan People's Party, was shot dead by police outside the family home in Karachi along with seven bodyguards on September 20.

Karachi police claim Mr Bhutto died accidentally in a gunfight started by his bodyguards. But Ms Bhutto — who

was initially accused by her brother's supporters and the rightwing opposition of personal responsibility for the killing — has rejected the claim, insisting he was targeted as part of a conspiracy against her family and government.

Her supporters believe factions in military intelligence and the police may be behind the killing, staged as part of a campaign of destabilisation against the government before next spring's senate elections.

Eleven policemen have been arrested in connection with Mr Bhutto's killing, but the local investigation is already bogged down.

Accompanying Mr Herridge are two former detectives, a former intelligence officer with experience of the Middle East and South Asia, a consultant Home Office pathologist and a Home Office ballistics and firearms expert.

Although some Pakistani observers were sceptical that the team would succeed in solving the murder, the Pakistani High Commissioner in London, Wajid Shamsul Hasan, said it had been necessary to call on outside experts because "people have expressed doubts about the work of the agencies carrying out the investigation in Pakistan and want an independent inquiry into this tragedy."

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G2 page 4

Two years ago, she stopped doing press interviews to avoid hurting her family with any more revelations about her violent mother and battered childhood. But now the Irish singer is back — and about to appear on the tenth anniversary programme of Esther Rantzen's Childwatch, talking more graphically than ever. Sinead O'Connor meets Anna Moore

4 BRITAIN

Christian Aid to urge shoppers to help to protect Third World workers from abuses of human rights

Stores back low pay fight

Alex Bellis

SAINSBURY'S and other supermarkets last night welcomed a campaign that aims to highlight the human rights abuses of some of their suppliers.

Change The Rules, launched by Christian Aid, urges shoppers to lobby supermarkets to stop them stocking produce from developing countries where workers suffer unacceptably low wages or work in dangerous conditions.

The campaign could eventually lead to boycotts of particular products if consumers felt the shops were not doing enough to safeguard the rights of foreign workers. Christian Aid has already singled out apples from South Africa, asparagus from Peru and tiger prawns from Thailand.

Clare Short, shadow overseas aid minister, yesterday said she fully supported the campaign. "The beauty is that it is consumer power. It was sanctions in the end that brought down apartheid in South Africa."

"Globalisation has created an incentive to pay people less and exploit people more. This is meant to turn the market in the other direction. This will create an economic incentive for suppliers to behave well."

Christian Aid, which set up the consumers' ethical monitor, the Fairtrade Foundation in 1994, chose to target supermarkets because of their "money, muscle and mechanisms to guarantee a better deal for third world producers". The top 10 British supermarkets have an annual turnover equal to the income of the world's poorest 35 countries.

The four-year campaign has three objectives: to adopt a set of ethical principles for buying from poorer countries, to implement a code of conduct, and to introduce independent monitoring.

A spokesman said: "We have not called for a simplistic boycott. We are setting up an ideal code of conduct scenario. We want them to work with their suppliers to improve conditions. We are also asking them to submit to independent monitoring."

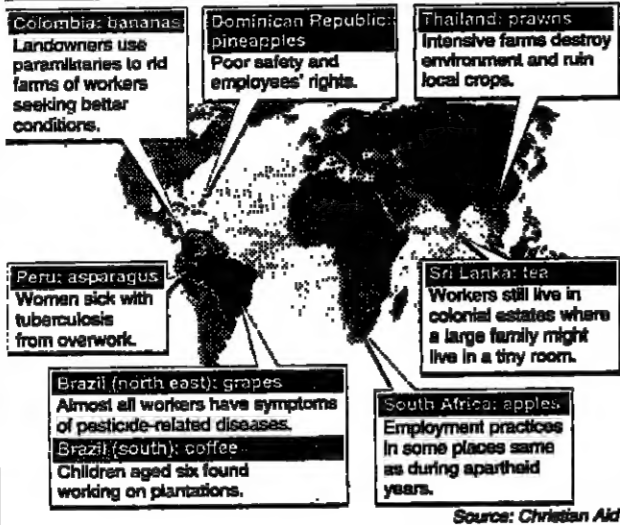
"Supermarkets have staff going around the world all the time. We are just asking them to give the same care and attention to the people



Clare Short joined Christian Aid supporters yesterday in the campaign which could lead to a boycott of some products

PHOTOGRAPH: MARTIN ARSLER

Exploitation around the world



Source: Christian Aid

producing the product as to like to see you clean your act up' we think the suppliers will listen." Christian Aid will first be calling on its 250,000 support-

ers to put pressure on their local stores. They will be asked to write messages to supermarket managers on the back of their till receipts, to underline the economic muscle behind their concern.

An Asia spokesman said last night: "In principle they are making some very sound points. The whole industry should be aware of ethical and environmental issues. But it is too early to say if there is any action we can take until we have had a chance to study the report."

A Sainsbury's spokeswoman said it welcomed the report. "We are continuing to progress with our work with the Fairtrade Foundation and a pilot exercise to ensure good working practices among suppliers from developing countries. We hope the results of this work will result in a code of conduct which will meet many of Christian Aid's points."

Other British supermarket chains were unavailable for comment.

Farm workers suffer bitter fruits of exploitation in the Caribbean

"THE tyre ran over his leg and he was sent to the company dispensary," said one Caribbean pineapple worker about a colleague who fell from a truck, writes Alex Bellis.

"They amputated his leg. He got no compensation and had to buy a plastic leg with his own money. This man has not worked since the accident."

Safety is just one of the issues Christian Aid highlights in its investigation into pineapple growing in the Dominican Republic. Pickers work punishing schedules - with a lack of protection from pesticides and the sun - for very little money.

"There are families with four, five or six children who must live off 54 pesos (£2.48) per day. These

workers cannot buy breakfast or lunch. It is a very, very difficult life," said Luis, a plantation supervisor.

On a typical day the worker will get up at 5am. Those who live far from the plantation are given a lift in a truck with no seats where they are crammed in like cattle.

Employees find they have few rights. Many feel pressured into working overtime so they will not be sacked. Maria, who has worked outdoors and in packing factories, said: "I finished the normal job at 4pm and then worked on from 4.30pm till 1am. I would get home at 2am. Then I had to start again the next morning."

Attempts to improve conditions are also met by victimisation and sackings.

News in brief

Scouts 'cannot pay for Cullen checks'

THE Scout Association, which blacklisted the Dunblane gunman Thomas Hamilton in the 1970s, has warned that it cannot afford Lord Cullen's recommendations on vetting youth workers. Officials fear that carrying out checks on volunteer workers in the UK could cost the organisation £500,000 a year. They believe the Government should help with the costs.

The issue was discussed by the scouts' Scottish association at its annual meeting in Edinburgh yesterday. It blacklisted Hamilton as a scout leader in 1974 after complaints were made about his leadership skills. Scottish chief executive David Steinar-dine said the UK organisation already spent £150,000 maintaining its own records. "It was this investment in the records department which kept Hamilton out of scouting after we had kicked him out. He did try and get in again," he said. Shooters fight ban, page 7.

Teleworking 'hits families'

PEOPLE who believe working from home will allow them to spend more time with their family are likely to be disappointed, as work often intrudes into family life and employees struggle to cope with employers' demands, a report shows today.

The report from the Institute for Employment Studies is based on a survey of almost 200 freelance translators working across Europe. Almost one in 10 worked 70 or more hours a week, 32 per cent clocked up 60 or more and 20 per cent at least 50.

Far from being their own boss, most teleworkers found their working times driven by employers' deadlines. Many felt obliged to keep working instead of taking breaks with their families, and suffered hardship when without work.

Nightclub staff 'sell drugs'

THE parents of Leah Betts, the 18-year-old Essex girl who died after taking a ecstasy tablet at a birthday party at her home, yesterday called on the Government to introduce stricter controls on nightclub staff to prevent them reselling tablets they have confiscated.

Paul and Jan Betts say police should be allowed to check all prospective customers for a criminal record. They made their call after watching a World in Action investigation to be broadcast this evening in which there is filmed evidence of staff in Nottingham selling on drugs to the very people they are supposed to be protecting. — Alan Watkins

Two die as aircraft collide

A FLYING instructor and a woman pilot died when their light aircraft collided with another plane above Dover at the weekend. Their Robin four-seater plane when it collided with a similar aircraft at 3,000ft on Saturday. The Robin "dropped out of the sky", according to witnesses, and crashed into farmland close to Langdon while the other aircraft managed to crash land at nearby RAF Manston. The pilot and passenger of the second plane suffered bruising and shock.

Air accident investigators are examining the scene of the crash and interviewing the two survivors. The survivors had taken off from Fairlight, near Hastings, East Sussex, and were bound for the Netherlands.

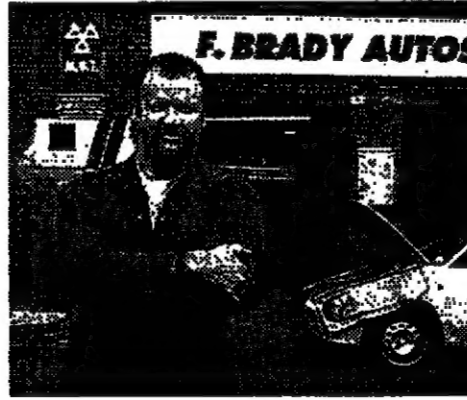
Man charged with murder

A 35-year-old man has been charged with the murder of Jeremy Debonnaire, the terminally ill man found tied up and shot in his home on October 18. William Bamford, a security consultant from the Medway area of Kent, is due to appear at Maidstone magistrates court today.

Seven share rollover prize

SEVEN winners shared the £26,526,974 National Lottery rollover jackpot, each winning £2,367,982. In the first rollover jackpot for 15 weeks, 22 ticketholders matched five numbers plus the bonus, winning £173,785. The numbers were 1, 35, 3, 20, 30, 9, and the bonus 35.

Start up businesses with a projected turnover of up to £100,000 p.a. will benefit from 18 months' free banking, providing that the proprietor or at least one of the partners or directors personally bank with Midland. Otherwise the business will benefit from 12 months' free banking. Free banking means that no standard transaction charges will be made. Midland Bank plc reserves the right not to open an account. Frank is a fictional character but his story is based on a real Midland customer. Lines are open 24 hours a day seven days a week.



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Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, featuring 'Brainchild of School' and 'Shipya'.

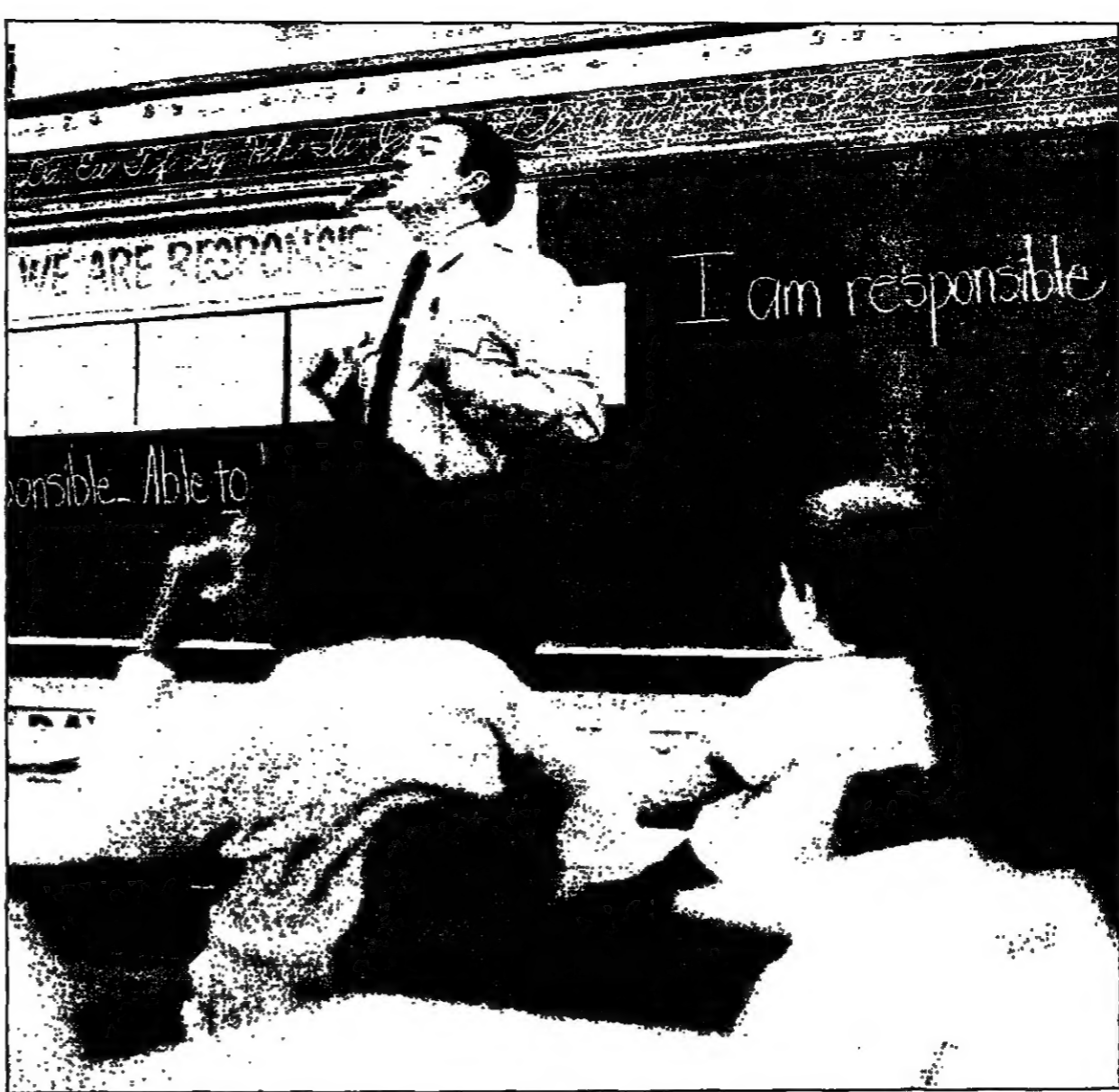
Brainchild of curriculum chief alarmed by 'all-pervasive hedonism'

Schools' moral code for all seasons

Donald Macleod THE ambitious attempt to draw up a moral code for all schools to teach was bound to become a political football, although no one could have foreseen that it would coincide with handwriting over a perceived crisis.

There are disputes in society between values, schools have to be neutral. They have to handle these issues very carefully. "On these questions, schools should prepare young people to tackle moral issues in a sensible, rational way. But you can't get children to reason morally unless there is a basic moral core."

He warned that "moral prescriptions could be counter-productive in classrooms with many children from single-parent families. "We have to take into account the need for children from a variety of family backgrounds to feel valued and worthy."



Learning right from wrong... A teacher warning pupils against drugs

'We are redefining virtues and shared values, and I think it is essential that marriage is a part of that. We shall be campaigning to ensure that all those who support that view make their feelings clear'

Guy Hordern, parents' representative

'If we find that there are certain values which are shared throughout society, it would be appropriate for any moral education in schools to have these as their object. Where there are disputes in society between values, schools have to be neutral'

Nicholas Tate curriculum adviser

Shipyard hero backs cardinal who challenged Blair

Conservative cleric with a social conscience 'entitled to question paragons of religious conviction'

Friend Clouston SCOTLAND'S embattled cardinal, Thomas Winning, received the support yesterday of one of the country's most distinguished ex-communists.

The cardinal had already attacked the morality of New Labour last September. Addressing a congregation in Glasgow Cathedral, he complained: "Increasingly we are seeing the acceptance of a particularly narrow ideology which presents the poor themselves, rather than poverty, as the real problem."

While bishop-auxiliary in Glasgow in 1971 he joined the national campaign to save the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. "He was supportive — as were all the leading churchmen in Scotland," Mr Reid, who led the famous work-in, recalled yesterday. "On social policies, there was no doubt he judged society by how it treated its poor and defenceless."

living as a newspaper and television pundit, defended the cardinal's right to enter the debate on morals. "When party leaders are promoting themselves as paragons of religious conviction, people who are certainly religious are entitled to say 'What about this?' and 'What about that?'" Mr Reid said.

Blair on abortion

'Any sensible person is against abortion. The question is whether... the law should make criminal those who face the acute moral dilemma of carrying an unwanted child and decide to abort' — January 1988

'I strongly disagree with attempts by anyone... who wants to turn abortion into a party political issue... my voting record is a matter of public knowledge' — October 1996

Blair's voting record: January 1988: Against lowering limit to 18 weeks April 1990: Against lowering limit to 22 weeks; For lowering to 24 weeks

Teacher defends her methods after row over way she helped boy 'smack' bullies with ruler

Mark Brown A TEACHER who encouraged a five-year-old boy to slap the hands of six bullies with a wooden ruler in order to assert himself yesterday defended her methods. Brenda Davies, a teacher for 27 years, offered the boy two options — forgive his bullies or smack them gently over the hands.

five and six. An investigation has been mounted after parents of five of the boys complained to governors at Tennyson Road primary school in Luton, Bedfordshire. Mrs Davies, aged 48, said she was disappointed by the investigation. "I thought they knew me well and trusted me to do what was in the best interests of their children. What it did was empower the victim — he was developing a victim mentality and this helped him to learn how to assert himself. "It solved the problem. The children are happy and work-

ing well now," said Mrs Davies. A Bedfordshire education authority spokesman said: "Once this incident has been investigated by the head-teacher, it will be up to the governing body to decide whether to take disciplinary action."

Entertainments & Travel

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Frank.

Advertisement for 'Business and thing - 18 months'.

Advertisement for 'MUSIC EXTRA'.

Advertisement for 'FLIGHT MARKET'.

Advertisement for 'AIRLINK WORLDWIDE'.

Advertisement for 'DANCE'.

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Advertisement for 'TANGO FOR DOS'.

Turnout is key in fight for Congress

Martin Walker on both parties' battle against voter apathy

THE Democrats and Republicans are putting unprecedented effort into a drive to get out the vote in order to resolve what seems to be the last unknown in next week's presidential election — the number of voters who will bother to turn out.

While President Clinton's constant two-figure lead in the polls has ensured that this election is plumbing unusual depths of apathy, there remains the issue of the 15 million or more new voters who registered this year. That represents a significant figure when compared to 1992's total turnout of 100 million.

Whether or not they vote may have little impact on who will be the next White House incumbent, after Bob Dole's bizarre appeal to Ross Perot to withdraw from the race, and his attacks on the

media for dampening "the outrage in America" at the prospect of Mr Clinton's reelection (the New York Times formally endorsed Mr Clinton yesterday).

Of more concern to both party machines is the outcome in Congress, where the Republicans narrowly hold both houses. Turnout will be the key to the Democrats' strenuous effort to recapture the House and Senate. They know that if they cannot win on Mr Clinton's coat-tails they face a long period in the congressional wilderness.

The newly-registered electors are the result of the

effort over introducing motor-voter registration, fearing it would benefit the Democrats. As a result, almost half the new voters are in the South.

The first serious attempt to analyse the new voters' likely voting intentions, collected by the National Motor Voter Coalition, suggests that two-thirds intend to vote, and they are likely to vote Democrat. This could break the tightening Republican grip on the South.

"We think that they are poorer than the national average, predominantly female, and about 40 per cent are below the age of 30," said James

ing heavily on the Christian Coalition, which is distributing 44 million voter cards, showing which candidates would support a ban on abortion and other issues important to the religious right.

The Democrats are turning to their own allies. This week, 1,000 full-time staff from the AFL-CIO, the trade union confederation, are being deployed to organise local phone banks for "Project Get Out The Vote".

Emily's List, an organisation dedicated to returning women to office but which leans towards the Democrats, is distributing mail to millions of women voters, and has set up phone banks to call at least 500,000 women to urge them to vote.

"Largely, the women we are targeting are white, non-college educated, and under 65," said Mary Beth Cahill of Emily's List.

The goal is to lure back women who voted in 1992 but not in the mid-term elections of 1994, when a decline in female turnout helped the Republicans win Congress.

The common enemy for both parties is boredom among the electorate. The latest New York Times poll found that only 39 per cent of voters said this election was "interesting", compared to 76 per cent four years ago.

Clinton factor casts a long shadow in 'safe' Arkansas

Martin Walker in Jonesboro, Arkansas

IN the waterlogged fields by the Mississippi, the remnants of the cotton bolls flutter in the wind like white flags trying belatedly to surrender to the harvesting machines which picked the shrubs almost clean.

The air is clear after the storm, the sky still surly with tumbling clouds. Black men tinker with pickup trucks outside flimsy shacks where ugly dogs doze on the porches. This is about as poor as rural America gets.

"It's been a banner year. Great crops, great prices. The farmers got a smile on their faces for the first time since about 1973," says Marion Berry, Democratic candidate for the First Congressional District in Arkansas.

There is relief in his voice, a politician assessing a factor which might help

him win a tight race. And that is the oddity. The First District is known as the Delta, home of the "Yeller Dawgs", people so loyal they would vote for a yellow dog if it ran on the Democratic ticket.

Dirty poor and with a strong black vote, it should be a safe seat in a traditionally Democratic state, particularly as the president, from Arkansas, looks bound for easy re-election.

But when Bill Clinton went to Washington four years ago, the deluge hit his party back home. His successor as governor, Jim Guy Tucker, has been convicted of fraud. His mansion is now occupied by a Republican as are two of the state's four congressional seats. The Democrats are fighting desperately this year to hold the Senate seat just vacated by David Fryer, one of Mr Clinton's predecessors as governor, when Arkansas was a one-party state.

"When the president

went to Washington, a lot of our best Democratic people went with him," says Mr Berry, aged 54. He was one of them, working in the Clinton administration as a special assistant for farm policy until he came home to campaign for the First District. "That's why I'm in a tight race here."

Craig Veith, of the Republican National Congressional committee, says: "We decided to be in their face as much as possible despite — maybe because — Arkansas being the president's home state."

But the Democratic Party of Arkansas has also been psychologically devastated by the toll the Clinton presidency has visited on the sons of Arkansas who went with him to Washington. The White House aide, Vince Foster, is dead by his own hand. Webb Hubbell, former mayor of Little Rock and a judge in the state's supreme court, is in prison.

Others resigned as the Whitewater mess made Arkansas appear a corrupt and dangerous rural backwater of casual ethics and insider deals.

Nor was the personality cult that effective. Mr Clinton carried his home state in the 1992 presidential election with 55 per cent of the vote, the same as Michael Dukakis had got four years earlier.

"It's an open question whether Arkansas is just following the Southern trend, of a traditionally Democratic state with a lot of social and religious conservatives shifting to the Republicans, or whether the Clinton factor and the grand conviction of governor Tucker make this a special case," says Tim Kessler, acting editor of the Wynne Progress, a country weekly.

Either way, this casts a shadow on Mr Clinton's Arkansas legacy. And what Arkansas cannot understand is his reluctance to come back and campaign at home, for the party which sent him to Washington.

"He had me to an event in Memphis back in early September," says Mr Berry. "But then Memphis is back across the Mississippi in Tennessee."

News in brief

Yeltsin strips former bodyguard of rank

PRESIDENT Yeltsin yesterday stripped his former bodyguard and confidant, Alexander Kozhakov, of his military rank in apparent revenge for revealing that the president was advised by doctors not to stand for re-election.

According to a report on state television, Mr Kozhakov, a former KGB officer who had the rank of lieutenant-general, was expelled from the armed forces by decree.

Last week Mr Kozhakov showed the Guardian a letter signed by Kremlin doctors warning of "danger to Mr Yeltsin's life" if he went ahead with the campaign. He did and suffered a third heart attack, which was also covered up.

The expulsion will make little difference to Mr Kozhakov, who is creating his own political organisation. He is running for the parliamentary seat of Tula, vacated by Alexander Lebed, the ousted security chief. — *David Hearst, Moscow.*

Patten deputy will not stand

THE governor of Hong Kong, Chris Patten, said yesterday that he understood why his deputy, Anson Chan, was staying out of the race to lead the territory after the British leave next year. "I'm sure that people will understand and sympathise with her arguments and will agree very much with what she has said," he said.

Ms Chan, the colony's chief secretary and the popular choice to succeed Mr Patten, announced on Saturday that she would not be joining the race. "After careful consideration of all the relevant factors governing the selection process and having consulted my senior colleagues within the civil service, I have decided not to put my name forward as a candidate for the chief executive post."

The selection board for the post will be chosen by a China-appointed preparatory committee responsible for overseeing Hong Kong's transfer of sovereignty. — *Reuter, Hong Kong.*

New bash for London Bridge

BAGPIPES, a medieval costume show and a two-and-a-half-ton cake helped celebrate the rededication of London Bridge in the middle of the Arizona desert.

The granite bridge was dismantled more than 25 years ago and shipped across the ocean and reassembled.

Questions raised recently about the bridge's authenticity (it has been claimed that only the outer stones came from London) were not enough to stop Lake Havasu City from holding a week-long extravaganza to commemorate the first dedication of the bridge on October 10, 1971. It climaxed yesterday with a race across the bridge while flipping pancakes.

London Bridge was sold for nearly \$2.5 million to the industrialist Robert McCulloch after it was determined the bridge was sinking slowly into the Thames. — *AP, Lake Havasu City.*

'Mafia' link to drug case

THE Argentine judge who indicted soccer star Diego Maradona's manager, Guillermo Coppola, said at the weekend that he believed the Italian Mafia is connected with a suspected drug smuggling ring he is investigating.

"The Coppola case has very important connections with the Italian Mafia," Hernan Bernasconi claimed in an interview with the newspaper La Nacion. The new development in a case that has gripped Argentina's attention for two weeks came after the testimony "of a man who spoke of the link between Guillermo Coppola with the Italian Mafia," Mr Bernasconi claimed.

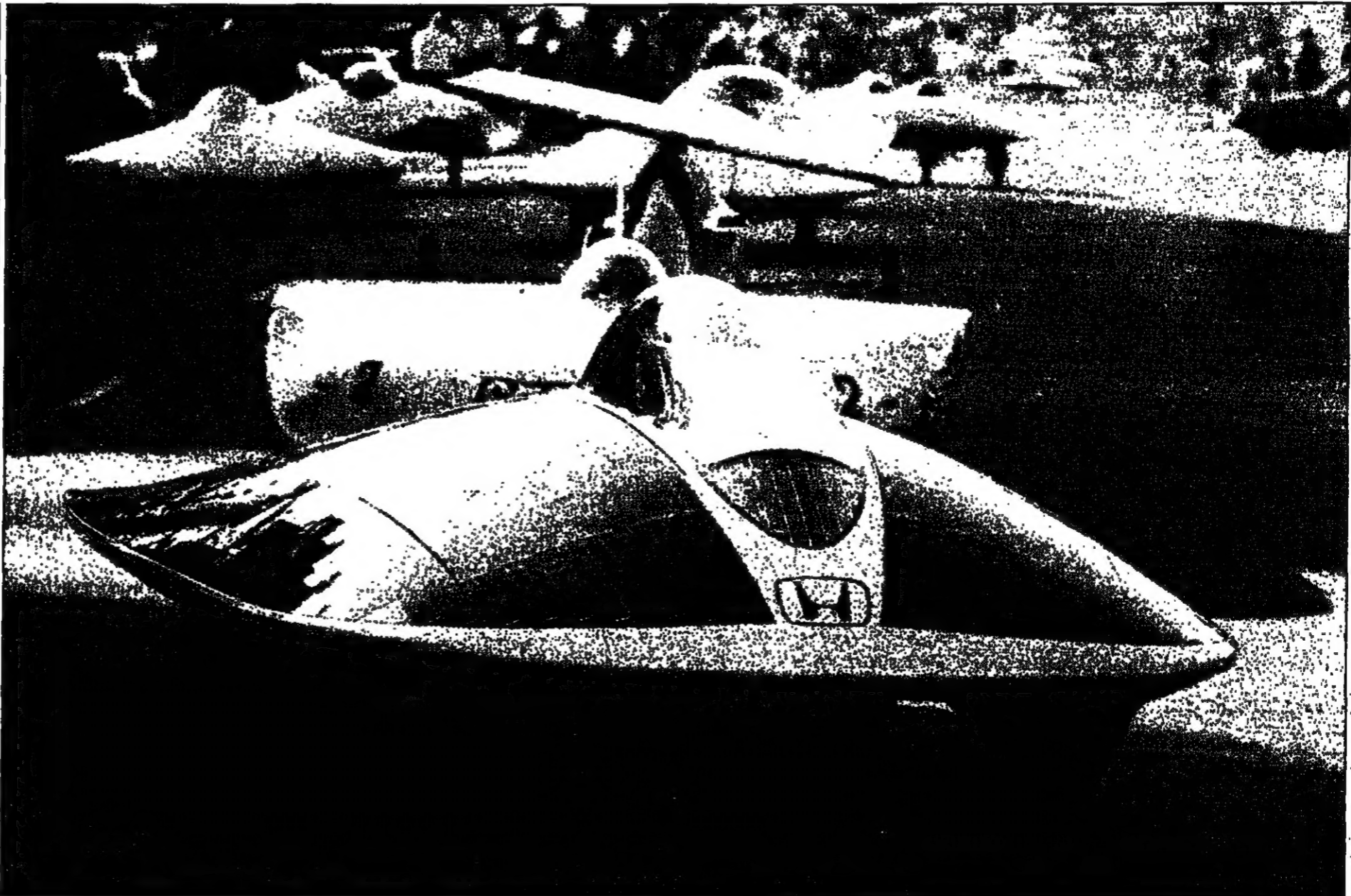
He will meet a public prosecutor from Turin — who is following a case involving the alleged transfer of money from Uruguay to the Netherlands thought to be part of an 11-ton drug shipment to Europe — to investigate whether there are any connections between the cases. — *Reuter, Buenos Aires.*

Saudis told to hire nationals

SAUDI ARABIA'S minister of labour has told private companies to meet a November 11 deadline to increase the number of nationals on their staff by 5 per cent or face sanctions, Saudi newspapers said yesterday.

The move is in line with a development plan which set a target of creating 659,900 jobs for Saudis by the end of the century. Some 319,500 expatriate workers are to be gradually replaced.

About five million expatriates work in Saudi Arabia, which has a population of about 17 million. Fewer than 7 per cent of private sector employees are Saudi, economists and bankers say. — *Reuter, Dubai.*



A Honda "Dream" car leads a field of 47 solar cars and 11 solar bicycles at the start of the World Solar Challenge in Darwin, in Australia's Northern Territories, yesterday. In temperatures of 86 degrees Fahrenheit. The 1,570-mile race to Adelaide will take four days. Two hours after the race began, a German competitor riding a solar bicycle died of a heart attack. He was taken to hospital, but could not be revived. With the sun shining at full power, three of the cars are expected to average more than 56mph. PHOTOGRAPH: MARK BAKER

Sandinistas count cost of another lost election

Ortega will remain leader of the FSLN. But, writes **Phil Gunson** in Managua, heads may roll among the middle ranks

THE mood in the poor barrios of the Nicaraguan capital is a mixture of sadness and anger, as the onetime revolutionaries of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) struggle to account for their second successive electoral defeat.

Although the FSLN leader and presidential candidate, Daniel Ortega, has challenged the count from last week's vote, delaying the official declaration of victory for right-wing populist Arnoldo Aleman, few believe the result will be reversed or a second round held.

For grassroots Sandinista activists such as Magda Herrera, the prospect of another five years in opposition is a bitter blow.

"I feel terrible," she said. "I was so hopeful. It would be better if they annulled the elections and held them again in November."

Like many Sandinistas in the Villa Austria district of Managua, Magda believes Mr Aleman, the candidate of the Liberal Alliance, could only have won by fraud.

She says her daughter, an FSLN invigilator aged 16, was excluded from the polling station — one of many alleged

irregularities the Sandinistas claim allowed the Liberals to exceed 45 per cent in the presidential vote, thus winning in the first round.

She admits that it was "an error by the FSLN that they put forward kids as invigilators" — a point echoed by the political commentator Roberto Fonseca.

"There was a good deal of negligence on [the FSLN's] part," he said. "Their local activists are often people with very little training. The Liberals won that battle."

Although local and international observers described the election as generally fair, there are indications that irregularities may have cost the FSLN a couple of percentage points — not enough to change the presidential result but enough to make a difference of two or three seats in parliament.

"The FSLN is now in a very deep crisis, because they put all their eggs in one basket," said the former vice-president, Sergio Ramirez, who split from the Sandinistas in May 1995 to form his own party.

He said the leadership had moved the party to the right to try to win over centrist voters, but the tactic failed to

win back the presidency they lost in 1990.

Mr Fonseca disagreed. "This political fog that surrounds the election result is actually bringing them together," he said. "I don't see any chance of a further split."

As a losing presidential candidate, Mr Ortega would be entitled to a seat in the national assembly, where he would lead an opposition commanding almost half the parliamentary votes.

The Liberal Alliance will probably have to rely on small rightwing parties to guarantee a majority for its legislative programme.

The Liberals and the FSLN will need to agree on key macroeconomic and fiscal issues to convince donors to disburse economic aid.

Unlike the outgoing assembly, which is a patchwork of squabbling small parties and splinter groups, the new parliament will be dominated by Liberal and Sandinista blocs.

"If they agree on the principal legislative issues, there is a chance for the country to move forward," said Mr Ramirez. "If there is a permanent clash, then we are in for some very bad times."

Some activists believe things could get ugly. "If the FSLN don't accept the result, there will be war," said Bernardo Rios, a former guerrilla commander who later worked for state security.

His niece, Cristina Rios, aged 39, who campaigned

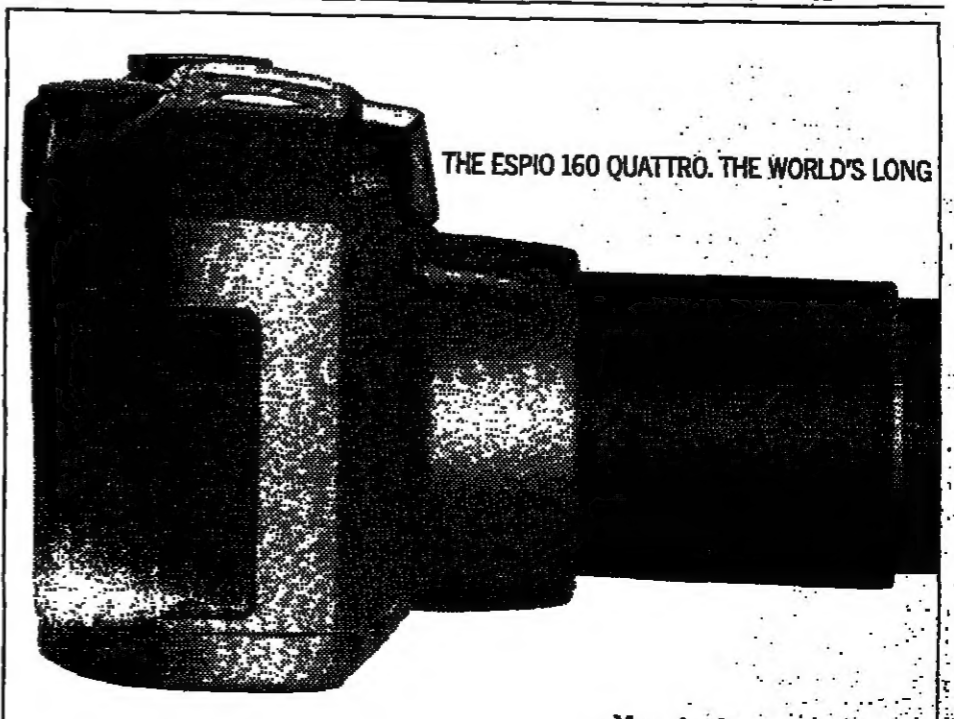
without success in internal FSLN elections for a parliamentary candidacy, said only a small minority felt this way. "I'm for resistance," she said, "but civic resistance, not the violent way."

Her uncle said the choice of Mr Ortega as candidate and the decision to move the party to the right had lost the FSLN the election. In common with

many dissenters, though, he felt obliged to vote for the party's man. "I'm a Sandinista, so if they make Daniel the candidate, who else am I supposed to follow?"

But even as a two-time loser, Mr Ortega, the former president, is likely to remain unchallenged as leader for the time being, Mr Fonseca said. "The position of others will be questioned," he said. "Middle-ranking figures responsible for appointing the invigilators will probably pay the price for the defeat."

For the party rank and file, the price is likely to be even higher, as they brace themselves for what they see as a return to the pre-revolutionary world of rightwing authoritarianism.



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Paris from Jewish

Pakistan more government

Jim Goldenberg



Paris 'profits from looted Jewish land'

Alex Duval Smith in Paris

THE MAYOR of Paris has ordered a search on buildings being sold off by the city, after claims that hundreds were expropriated from Jews killed in Nazi concentration camps.

The rightwing mayor, Jean Tiberi, ordered the search after it was revealed that President Jacques Chirac's brother-in-law lives in a luxury council flat built on land that belonged to an antiques dealer who was murdered at Auschwitz.

After it became known this year that dozens of members of the French establishment live at peppercorn rents in luxury flats owned by the city, Mr Tiberi ordered that they should be sold as they become vacant.

Historians believe nearly half the property assets being auctioned for millions of francs were signed over to the city of Paris by the collaborationist Vichy regime during the second world war. Hundreds of flats in up to 500 buildings could, it is claimed, be expropriated property.

These include luxury buildings in the trendy Marais district, which until the war was known as the Plézi — Yiddish for area. In 1940 the area had 25,000 residents — primarily East European Jews who had settled there in the 1890s. At the end of the war, only 5,000 remained.

Leftwing city councillors want a full-scale investigation. They fear deed searches will provide insufficient proof of expropriation since buildings were signed over legally, under special legislation created by the Vichy regime.

In a new book, *Domaine Privé* (Private Domain), Brigitte Vital-Durand argues that an "administrative pogrom" accompanied the Jewish genocide. She says that using bylaws banning "unsanitary habitations", the city took over vast tracts of land whose Jewish occupants were sent to Nazi death camps.

Mrs Vital-Durand claims that while Mr Chirac was mayor of Paris from 1977 to 1994, his brother-in-law moved into a modern block of flats in the Marais built on land belonging to Elias Zadjner, a Jewish antiques dealer who died at Auschwitz in 1944.

Sarah Zadjner recently won permission to place a marble plaque on the building, in memory of her father's deportation. But lawyers say that were she to attempt to claim ownership of the land, she would face a bureaucratic minefield trying to overturn once-legal ordinances.

Bertrand Delanoé, a Socialist councillor, said: "Nothing short of a full investigation will prevent the city from profiting — even accidentally — from the sale of expropriated property. The sell-off programme must immediately be halted."

Historians concede that even if an investigation were to take place, it would be difficult to establish ownership rights. Entire families were annihilated in Nazi camps and few descendants have proof of ownership.

At a council meeting today opposition councillors are expected to suggest Paris makes a donation to a Jewish fund — an idea inspired by the charity auction in Vienna tomorrow of about 8,000 works of art stolen by the Nazis.



Mines, rockets and bombs, the equivalent of 1,500lb of TNT, explode outside Kabul as part of a de-mining programme by an aid group, the Afghan Technical Consultant. Since 1995, it has destroyed 50,000 bombs and mines collected in and around the capital. After Saturday's explosion, warplanes belonging to the Uzbek leader General Dostam bombed Kabul airport. In the first night-time raids in memory PHOTOGRAPH: PATRICK DE NORMANT

Civilians pay dear in a war of blurred stakes

A Taliban commander shares a hospital ward with innocent victims of the Afghan war. Jonathan Steele in Kabul reports

MULLAH Rostum lies in his hospital bed, his head and right hand swathed in bandages. Shrapnel from an incoming rocket cut into him the day before, while he was commanding a small group of Taliban militiamen on the front line north of Kabul.

His eyes have difficulty focusing as he explains in an unnaturally soft voice that he hopes to be back in battle as soon as he is well. "Until the end of my life I will continue supporting the Taliban movement. We want to spread shariah [Islamic] law throughout Afghanistan, and if possible all over the world," he whispers.

He is aware that the Karte Se Surgical Hospital for war-wounded which is nursing him is the best in Afghanistan. He also knows that the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC), which set it up and handed it to the government four years ago, is largely financed by non-Muslim Western countries which have no wish for shariah. "We understand that," he croaks. "This is humanitarian assistance which we can accept."

An even greater irony is that the mullah, aged 32, is sharing the intensive care ward with seven civilians, some of whom were wounded by his friends. Abdul Karim, in the bed opposite, was with his wife and three children on a bus near Kalakan on the day the mullah sustained his wound. A rocket crashed to the ground, burning the vehicle and showering passengers with shrapnel. Mr Karim has a damaged lung and pieces of metal in his chest.

Where the rocket came from cannot be proved for certain, but by chance we were close to one of Kabul's two front lines that morning. We watched the Taliban firing volley after volley of rockets from a Soviet BM-10 launcher. They were aimed at Kalakan, which was just behind the front lines of the anti-Taliban forces.

Mohammed Hakim, aged 18, lost his left leg after being hit by shrapnel on the same stretch of road one day earlier.

Farzana Rahman, aged seven, lies motionless in a nearby bed. She had come out of her house near Kalakan to help collect firewood. Caught unexpectedly in crossfire, she was hit in the shoulder and neck by a bullet from a Kalashnikov. Her father stands anxiously over the bed. "The front line has moved forward and my wife is on the wrong side now. She cannot get here and does not know Farzana's condition," he says. About 600 war-wounded

have been brought to Kabul's hospitals in the three weeks of fighting since the Taliban captured Kabul, according to Jean-Luc Paladini, the ICRC spokesman.

The ICRC does not ask patients whether they are fighters, but the overwhelming majority seem to be civilians. Two of the other patients in intensive care at the Karte Se hospital were mine victims.

There is no figure for the total number of deaths. Two ambushes on Taliban forces at the Salang pass and near Jabal on Siraj a fortnight ago killed scores of militiamen but few civilians.

Eyewitnesses reported seeing 150 bodies, presumably of troops, being flown from Kabul airport to the Taliban headquarters at Kandahar in a Boeing 727 of Ariana Airlines, the country's civilian carrier. Those ambushes were a rare case of close combat. Since then the war has consisted of a gradual advance down the two main roads to Kabul by the forces of Ahmad Shah Massoud, the ousted former defence minister, and General Abdul Rashid Dostam, the Uzbek warlord.

The resulting clashes are not infantry engagements so much as exchanges of poorly-aimed rockets and tank shells, designed to frighten the other side into fleeing. Since the advance is through towns and villages rather than across open country, civilian casualties are high.

In the days when the Russians were occupying Afghanistan, the mujahedin could claim they were fighting for their country's freedom. Now the stakes are blurred. All sides recognise Islam in one form or another. All use the same indiscriminate tactics, and blame each other.

Mullah Rostum said: "Massoud is a Muslim, but his colleagues are not following Islamic rules. We would prefer to spread shariah law by peaceful means but they don't let us. They were the ones who started the fighting."

Mr Schröder called for economic and monetary union to be delayed beyond the proposed launch date of January 1999.

"If the government was to be honest with the public, it would need to say, 'so sorry, we won't make it on time and so we're delaying the project,'" he said.

Pakistan marchers call on government to resign

Suzanne Goldenberg in New Delhi

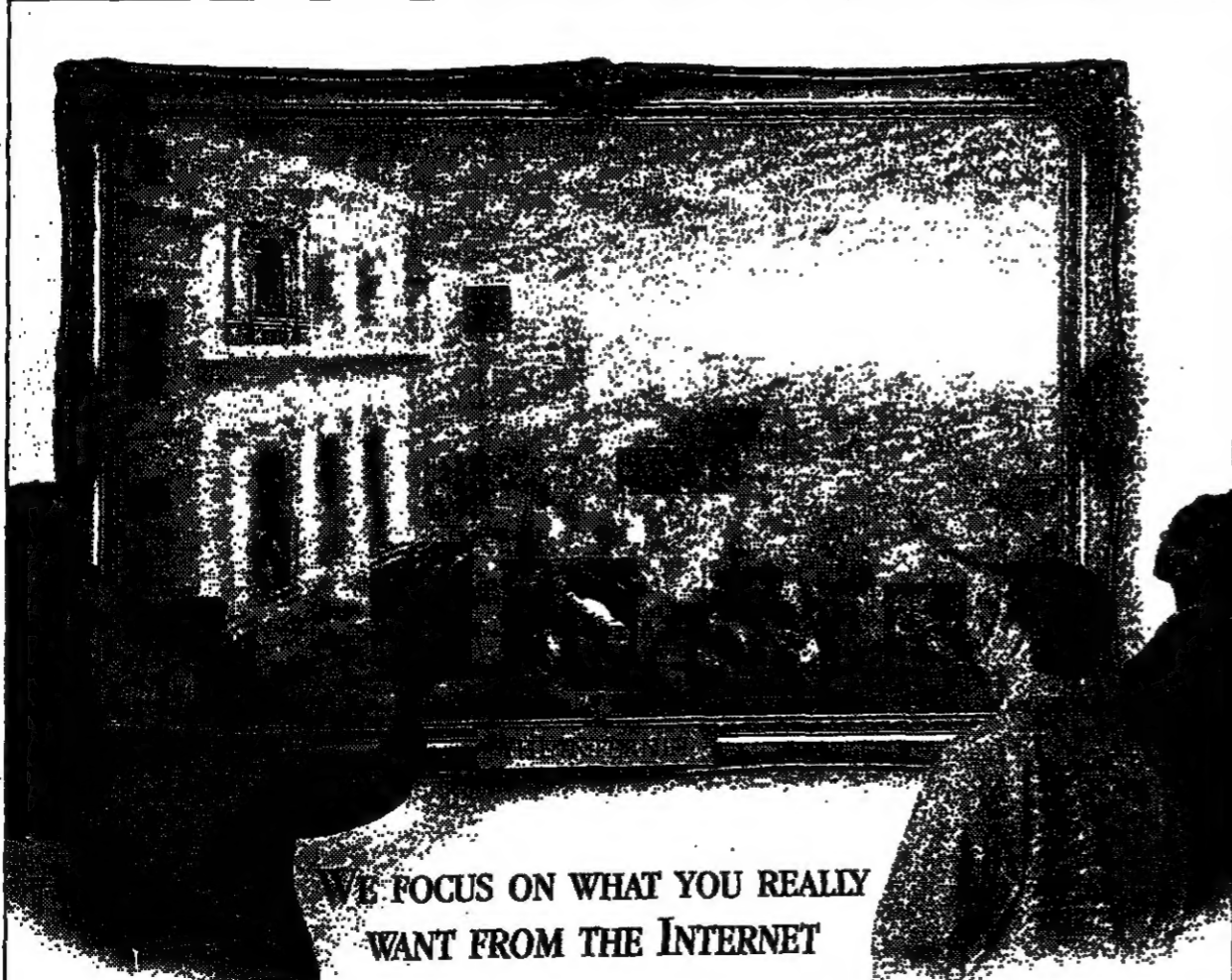
PAKISTANI riot police yesterday resorted to tear gas and baton charges against Islamist protesters who had threatened to march on the capital and bring down the government.

Twenty-nine people were hurt in running battles between police and stone-throwing students in Islamabad.

Calling for the death of the prime minister, Benazir Bhutto, they had gathered earlier in Rawalpindi to begin their march and for sit-in at the Pakistani parliament.

"This is the last day of this government," protesters shouted. "We will bring it down today."

But police took much of the steam out of the protest, called by the Jamaat-Islami party, by blocking all roads into Islamabad with lorries.



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A region falls apart

Tackling the map of anarchy

THE CRISIS in the Great Lakes area of Central Africa is now of huge proportions, both humanitarian and political. Hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees are fleeing from camps in eastern Zaire which they have occupied for two years or more. They are seeking to escape from fighting between the Zairean army and the Banyamulenge — a resistance movement of Zairean Tutsis. The Rwandan Tutsi government is accused by Zaire of sponsoring the Banyamulenge. But the trouble started several months ago when local Zairean officials, with encouragement from Hutu militia in the refugee camps, began to harass and deport the ethnic Tutsis — who have lived in Zaire for more than two centuries.

Any effort to assign responsibility or blame for the immediate situation soon becomes hopelessly bogged down in the web of a tangled past. But one thing is clear: this crisis is a direct descendant of the Rwandan disaster, and it can only be tackled in this larger context. Many of the Hutu "refugees" in the camps are former militia and soldiers who led the massacre of half a million Tutsis in Rwanda. Many are their family dependents who cannot be held guilty. The international community had little alternative but to treat them all as refugees. But as happens too often, once the aid agencies had got the immediate situation under control, so that the refugees were no longer dying in front of TV cameras on the road to Goma, the outside world lost interest. The new Rwandan government, which had driven out the Hutu killers, needed both practical support and diplomatic pressure to create the conditions where the refugees might be tempted back. There was precious little of either. Instead the ethnic division has hardened in exile. Rwanda claims that the camps have been used as bases for destabilisation. They have certainly been the source of anti-Tutsi sentiment within eastern Zaire itself, in collusion with the local army. As early as spring this year, hundreds of Tutsis were killed in Masisi and Rutshiro, not far north of the camps near Goma. The violence forced about 65,000 people to flee into Rwanda. Last month the governor and his deputy in South Kivu province began a similar campaign against the Banyamulenge who have lived in the area since the 18th century, while Zairean state radio accused UN aid workers of supporting the Tutsis against the regime. It is hardly surprising that the Banyamulenge see their only hope for self-preservation law in armed resistance, or that some Rwandan army officers — with or without official backing from Kigali — are giving them covert support. The balance of evidence suggests that groups of Banyamulenge fighters have received training and weapons in Rwanda, and have been moving back in Zaire over the past month. Their offensive now seems designed to push the Hutu refugees deeper into Zaire, and to provide the basis for a buffer zone which would suit Kigali's interests.

Any prediction of the outcome of this crisis is complicated further by the chaotic nature of Zairean domestic politics. Elections are due at the end of the agreed "transition period", which was supposed to see the shift from dictatorial to democratic rule, by July next year. General Mobutu remains in Switzerland after a serious operation; the feuding parties in the transitional parliament cannot agree which of its two vice-presidents should if necessary succeed him. Decades of brutal misrule in Zaire were condoned by Western powers for as long as Mr Mobutu provided a useful base for covert operations in southern Africa. The unfortunate Zairean people and the region as a whole now reap the consequences. Another destabilising factor is the desperate situation in Burundi with its related ethnic war between a Tutsi government and the Hutu majority — in which 150,000 people have died with far less publicity than Rwanda) over the past three years. There are already reports of clashes with Hutu rebels from the Zairean camps as they cross Burundi heading for refugee camps in western Tanzania.

It is easy to say what is needed in this crisis: international diplomacy and mediation to stabilise the borders and promote political settlements in both Rwanda and Burundi. How to achieve it is another matter. Britain's UN ambassador has blamed "the fact there are too many arms washing around in the hands of the combatants". Too true — so what will the permanent five (who are also the world's biggest arms dealers) do about it? The UN Secretary-General has said he "hopes" to send a special representative "soon" to resolve the conflict. Mr Boutros-Ghali, who in the past has urged more priority for African causes, should hasten a bit less slowly. An international conference of regional and foreign countries is mooted, with cautious provisos about the need for preparation. Any action has difficulties, but whatever is done requires a sense of urgency so far from lacking. It is not enough to shake heads and predict a decade or more of "tribal warfare". In this global age, those who drew the lines on the African map must tackle the consequences.

From M0 to M25

Two revolutions, one obituary

THIS WEEK sees the tenth anniversary of two seminal events. One swept restrictive practices out of the City's dealing rooms and the other saw the opening of the M25 motorway around London to millions of cars. Big Bang and small bangers. Both reflected the high noon of market-led reform pursued by Mrs Thatcher. If people wanted to travel by car then roads must be built for them. Likewise if there was a market for buying stocks and shares, then every impediment to its fulfillment — especially the City's arcane practices — must be swept away. If at the same time the 117 mile orbital road enabled dealers to get from stockbroking country to their City desks even earlier that was an added bonus.

In one case we are really writing an obituary. The M25's runaway success ensured that it will probably never have a successor. Most motorists hail it as a big success without which London would grind to a halt. But environmentalists — successful in preventing a planned expansion to 14 lanes — believe that new motorways generate traffic that wouldn't exist otherwise. It is hard to believe that the M25 would have been started today given the cavernous opposition of the environmental lobbies. But the forces that gave us Big Bang — deregulation, globalisation and the application of information technology — have enough momentum to cause more turmoil even for a Blair government.

Getting Out The Youth Vote...



Letters to the Editor

Growing fears for woodland

MARTIN Kettle has raised an issue (The Enemy in the Forest, October 25) that deserves to be given national political status. The progressive deforestation of Britain is only one aspect of a destructive process that has desolated our landscape for millennia. Our "natural vegetation" began to disappear in neolithic times. But the accelerated destruction of landscape and extinction of species within Britain during the past 50 years is more worrying. Yet conservation and regeneration remain attractive prospects. Woodland and open habitats could be re-established if redundant set-aside land was used rationally, and planting national forests could lead to enormous long-term social benefits. Tim Megarry, University of Greenwich, Eltham, London SE8 2FB

IT IS to be hoped the proposals to double the area of English woodland (Guardian, October 25) will be subject to some degree of planning control including Environmental Impact Assessment. Tree planting schemes on this scale must surely constitute major development. Archaeology, wildlife, landscape quality and diversity can all be damaged by tree planting if carried out in the wrong locations. B A Clark, 20 Windfield Road, Bristol BS15 5JQ.

Half-baked

KANSAS (Leader comment, October 24) also means Fort Baxter, home to Sgt Bilko, the acquisitive, duplicitous and scheming master of the quick scam. Interested in nothing so much as making money and self-glorification, the transportation of the Grantham chapel is an endeavour worthy of Ernie's febrile imagination. Thank goodness such characters exist only in the pages and frames of fiction. George Swannick, 26 Rivington Avenue, Birkenhead, Merseyside.

I AM not sure whether your comments on the removal of Sproston's Methodist Chapel (First Church of Thatcher,

Sense of citizenship

ANN Oakley and Berry Mayall (Poor old Mother, October 24) are wise to warn of the dangers in assuming that parenting classes can, at one fell swoop, solve the wider problems facing parents in Britain today. But the picture they paint is incorrect and out of date.

Far from being interventionist, parenting education in its fullest sense is concerned with the empowerment of parents — fathers as well as mothers. The Parenting Education and Support Forum is committed to the principle of building on individuals' own experience and abilities, and not inducing dependency or guilt; indeed, we see education as indivisible from support.

We stress, too, the value of planning schemes and services in co-operation with the parents using them, to ensure that it is their real needs which are addressed, not some fictional blueprint of the perfect family.

As far as scientific evidence goes, there is a small but growing body of research both here and in the United States, which points to the effectiveness of parent education.

As a society, we urgently need to examine the faulty balance between our high expectations of parents and the real support — moral and financial — which they receive. Parenting education has an important role to play in this regeneration, and Oakley and Mayall do the cause no

service by suggesting that it is merely the current fad of political fashion victims. Hetty Einzig, Development Officer, Parenting Education and Support Forum, 8 Walsley Street, London EC1V 7QE.

PRINCE CHARLES and others may promote the idea of lessons in civics and citizenship for our young people. But when we look at the trashing of many jobs through the destruction of the mining industry and others, the undermining of education, the erosion of public transport, the privatisation of that most basic amenity, clean water — all these contrasted with indecent pay rises and private wealth for a few — we must think that our young people have been taught a very bitter lesson indeed. Patricia Baker-Cassidy, The Compasses, Silverstone, Northants NN12 8US.

ONE ASPECT of the new "values" debate appears to have been ignored: the need to integrate more closely the concepts of power and responsibility. Most of the problems we are facing at all levels of society stem from the abuse of power in one form or another. Until these issues are understood and addressed we are unlikely to make any real progress.

As a start we could all (and perhaps particularly the

media?) begin to change the language we use: more emphasis on "the corridors of responsibility" and "responsibility struggles". When did we last hear of people "justing after responsibility"?

Power, rights and responsibilities go together, and this starts at the top. Changes will only happen if those with responsibility/power "walk the talk". These issues are critical for the long-term success of any organisation, as well as being critical for society as a whole. Bruce Lloyd, Principal Lecturer in Strategy, South Bank University, London SE1 0AA

IN THE current debate about citizenship, we are once again tending to look at the issues from an insular viewpoint, rather than casting more widely for good ideas. What have other countries to teach us? Why are crime levels in Sierra so low? Why did I walk late at night in any part of Tokyo (nearly twice the size of London) with much greater confidence than in a British city? Why is a sense of citizen pride so much more evident in such places? Let us analyse carefully such successes and see if we can make use of them to hasten our own progress. Michael Gwilliam, Director, Civic Trust, 17 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AW.

A bad miss

HE HAD a public school education, and his well-connected father found him a position in that most socially useful of industries, the reinsurance market. He amassed a small fortune by the time he is 40. A modest proportion of that fortune is then spent on indulging a childhood fantasy of immersing himself in Chelsea Football Club. Sadly, Michael Harding meets an early death travelling by helicopter. We are then met with a barrage of media coverage that would have us believe one of the nation's truly great citizens has been prematurely ripped from us. Sorry, but have I missed something? Mike Polkroy, 1 Nunery Stables, St Albans, Herts.



Kansas, October 24) indicated an indifference to the import of Baroness's conviction politics or the import of the chapel itself. Many people in Sproston and around care very much about the uprooting of this building. Its enforced removal ruins the architectural integrity of the place — against the wishes of

many residents. Baker University should be proud of its own cultural heritage and not merely be content with a reconstruction. Marka Corbishley, Rose Cottage, Stones Green Road, Great Oakley, Harwich, Essex CO12 5BW.

Dramatic life of Michael Collins sends out mixed messages

NEIL JORDAN's apologia (October 25th) for his dangerous and misleading film about Michael Collins fails to answer the most serious criticisms levelled against it. However, since I am the annoying journalist who suggested that the film will rattle collecting tins for the IRA in North America, and deepen the ignorance of Americans about modern Irish history, I am pleased to know that some of my harts found their mark. The point about Jordan's mainly intelligent and well-made movie is that it is a sadly missed opportunity. Jordan deserves praise for deconsecrating the slippery Eamon de Valera, but why could he not have cast the same cold eye on some other myths, notably the Easter Rising, his later unpopularity until the foolish executions of its leaders? Why did he ignore the constitutional nationalist movement? Why did he omit the real-life drama of the London negotiations? By doing so he missed an unrepeatable chance to explain the Ulster Protestant case, or even admit that it exists. Peter Hitchens, 245 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 9UX.

ENJOYED reading Neil Jordan's well-analysed reasoning behind the criticism of his latest venture. What upsets me is the moral arrogance of many of the British and Irish commentators — the implication being that Irish cinema and the Irish themselves are too immature to examine their past. Ciaran McManus, Stan Stanley 62, Brussels.

A Country Diary

THE LAKE DISTRICT: The most exclusive club in England recently admitted its 1,000th member. No subscriptions are required. All you have to do to get in is to walk — or run — up and down 42 Lake District mountains within 24 hours. The Bob Graham Club commemorates the achievement of a 43-year-old Keswick guest house proprietor who, in 1932, broke the Lake District 24 hours feat by ticking off his 42 peaks, starting and finishing in Keswick market place. This made a total height ascended and descended of at least 27,000 feet — almost the height of Everest. Despite several bold attempts, nobody was able to equal or improve on this until 1980, when Alan Heston, a young Accrington man, got round in rather less time than Graham and so, when the club was formed years later, he became member No.1. Another Lancashire mountain runner, Stan Bradshaw, now aged 83 and still

active, became member No.2, but five years later the number of successes was still only a handful. Later, the pace gradually hotted up and now, every summer, around the longest day in June, dozens of people attempt the round — Skiddaw and Blencathra first, then the Dodds and Helvellyn, the Langdales, Bowfell and the Scalfells, the Pillar round, Kirk Fell and the Gables, the Buttertubs, Dale Head and Robinson and back to Keswick. These supermen have even been round twice; actually, a few have done this, going round on two occasions, but these three heroes did their second round immediately after their first, clockwise and then anti-clockwise. The record now stands at an incredible 78 summits, while the women's record has reached no fewer than 62 summits. Remember all this when next you set off to climb Scalfell Pike from Borrowdale or tick off the Langdale Pikes. A HARRY GRIFFIN

Nobody preaches, and no one cares

Endpiece

Roy Hattersley

THERE is a type of man — once an almost unavoidable hazard in the pavilions of county cricket matches — whose greatest pleasure is making pronouncements on subjects about which he knows nothing.

I recall one hideous lunchtime at the Oval when my neighbour insisted, despite both dictation and denial, that I was a television newsreader trying to spend a day incognito. Although he believed that I wished to remain anonymous, he addressed me at length and in a loud voice on both the need to frustrate the subversives who were plotting to take over the BBC, and the low moral tone of most drama productions. He was, as I recall, particularly critical of the Winslow Boy, which he thought had done much harm to the reputation and the morale of the Royal Navy. My embarrassment was compounded by guilt at hav-

ing somehow provoked the old buffer into his outpouring of absolute nonsense. I hope that Lord Harris of High Cross feels equally ashamed of being the occasion (if not the actual cause) of the Duke of Edinburgh making an ass of himself on the subject of Samuel Smiles. The Duke, you will recall, sent a copy of the Harris edition of Self Help. In his letter of thanks he suggested that the same courtesy should be extended to bishops of his acquaintance in order that they might learn about the importance of responsibility as well as rights.

I do not blame his Royal Highness for not having read the book. Ignoring the publications of Lord Harris's Institute of Economic Affairs is one of the obligations of a civilised existence. But surely the Duke keeps by his bedside a copy of Asa Briggs's Victorian People. In 24 brilliant pages it makes plain that Smiles was neither Mr Gradgrind, nor the patron saint of Rufus Individualism. He was another of those men for whom the urge to lecture was irresistible. The moral and the message varied from time to time and place to place.

He acquired the habit in Leeds during the 1840s when he supported all the radical causes, from extension of the franchise to repeal of the Corn Laws. He also laid down his philosophy of education. "The education of the working classes is to be regarded in its higher aspects not as a means of raising up a few clever and talented men into a higher rank of life, but the elevating and improving of the whole class — raising the entire condition of the working man."

Having established his enthusiasm for non-selective education, he moved on to argue the importance of the government regulating the market economy. "That terrible Nobody! How much he has to answer for. More mischief is done by Nobody than by all the world besides. Nobody adulterates our food. Nobody poisons us with bad drink. Nobody leaves towns un drained. Nobody fills jails, penitentiaries and penal stations. Nobody makes poachers thieves and drunkards. Nobody has a theory too — a dreadful theory. It is embodied in two words: laissez faire, let it alone."

On the evidence of The Common Good, this week's radicalism" and, despite its disavowal of socialism, was regarded by some socialists. Robert Blatchford amongst them — as a means of emancipating the working man.

But Dukes beware! That emancipation only comes about as a result of dissatisfaction — a condition which is often described in modern prosperous society as "the politics of envy". Education, thought Smiles, would enable the poor "to remove the causes of their suffering". It might also "make them dis-

satisfied with an inferiority of social privilege". Smiles was a great believer in discontent. "This is one of the necessary conditions of human progress. If a man be disregarded he must be dissatisfied with the conditions of degradation, before he can make the necessary effort to rise out of it. It is the opprobrium and suffering classes in our land that they are contented with their conditions. That is the satisfaction of the blind who have never known light."

The curse of the British working class is their willingness to settle for so little. They are disciples not of the politics of envy but of the politics of complacency. That is why they are so regularly ignored when the demands of the middle classes (who suffer from no such inhibition) increasingly dominate the policy agenda of both major parties. Smiles did not exactly cry "Awake ye starvelings from your slumbers!" but he made the same point. We ought to be grateful that the Duke of Edinburgh has reminded us of it.



John 1:1-20

Viitaa Diary

Jon Henley

ALICE ALICE, the European elk, is an impressive sort of ungulate whichever way you look at it. It stands maybe eight feet tall, weighs up to 1,700 pounds, has a solid brown body, absurdly skinny legs, a nose like a trunk and antlers you just would not believe. In Finland, where the forest starts about five miles from Helsinki and stretches uninterrupted — give or take a lake or 180,000 — to the Arctic, there are over 100,000 of them. Not that you get to see them much; they are terribly shy. Actually there are times when an elk is the last thing you want to see. They are surprisingly good shooters and snipers but a serious no-no on the road. As the man from the ministry says, they are big, there are lots of them, and they do not read road signs. Over 1,000 elk-related accidents injure and kill up to a dozen. It is the basic design flaw in the beast: those spindly legs position the bulk of the creature precisely at windshield level, and few drivers survive a tonic as half of slices alive in the lap. So Finnish motorists are not fond of elk. Neither are farmers and forestry owners, because they do untold damage to young shoots and saplings. The only way to keep their numbers is to go out into the forest and shoot them (this is strictly regulated). All of which is a long excuse: we went elk-hunting the other weekend. Sorry.

This is how it works: you rise at dawn, wear a red cap and vest to ensure no trigger-happy Finn mistakes you for an undersized elk, and join Matti, Pentti, Ari, Martti and friends in a clearing in a forest in the middle of nowhere. One of these has a dog called Sakki.

You split up, and yomp through the sub-zero October morn. You stop at a special place that looks just like any other place in a forest that goes on for ever. You sit, half frozen, on a log, and wait. No one says anything. Why not? he persisted. "Because," she explained, "I don't want to give up any of my rights." He thought and then asked: "But what about your lefts?"

I was reminded of that yesterday, listening to the pious tones of Gillian Shephard informing us that the institution of marriage must be a cornerstone of all moral teachings at school. What about our lefts? Are they going to try to outbid Tory hypocrisy on this front as well?

They should recall how all the anti-back-to-basics backfired over adultery. Shephard was referring, I think, exclusively to heterosexual marriages and if the Labour front bench attaches itself too firmly to her, they could soon find the tabloids investigating all the bachelors in Tony Blair's entourage. On a person's morality is usually another person's sin.

And the suggestion that morality requires marriage was always grotesque anyway. Marriage, according to a distinguished Victorian sociologist, was legalised prostitution. This was an exaggerated way of stating that traditionally it was a patriarchal handing-over of a woman by her father to her husband. The novelist George Sand was surely right when she insisted that the laws of the human heart were more important than those of the Church. An official blessing is not and never was a prerequisite for a happy family.

The background of politicians who have sought to impose moral strictures on their citizens is mixed. The Christian right in the US Republican Party, the Taliban fundamentalists in Kabul and the Jewish fundamentalists who want to return to the morality of their ancient patriarchs (by restoring the right to concubines) are a few modern examples. The aim is usually the same: to roll back social, economic and educational policies which have made gradual advances and helped to emancipate both men and women.

We could take an earlier example of the "Christian" ethos from Germany in the 1930s, when Adolf Hitler proclaimed at a Nuremberg rally that while for a man the world was the state and the community, the woman had different priorities: "Her world is her husband, her children and her home. But where would the big world be if no one wanted to look after the small world? How could the big world continue to exist if there was no one to make the task of caring for the small world the centre of their lives? No, the big world rests upon this small world!"

Whitehall, she says, should lose some of its power over education, which leaves parents and teachers on the sidelines. Ms Carnie urges the Government to give cash directly to groups of parents to set up their own schools, with the aim of funding at least one in 10 schools in this way. A handful of home-grown schools already exists but they struggle for resources. The advantages of this approach would be threefold. First, the size of schools would drop. "Most schools are far too large for people to be treated as individuals. Smaller units allow children to have more say in their education." Secondly, if parents were directly

Please keep God out of the ballot box

Commentary

Linda Grant

TONY BLAIR is a religious man. He believes in God and, instead of paying lip-service to Anglicanism along with most of the rest of the population, he is a regular churchgoer who has, on occasion, taken Catholic communion, along with his wife. He says the meaning of the Eucharist is in his mind symbolic of the relationship between the individual and what he describes as "the greater good and the interests of the community".

Blair's faith is inseparable from his politics, the former shaping the latter, which the Catholic church only a week or so ago recognised in a document calling on its believers to disregard their political affiliations and vote for a party which seemed to embody the values of Catholicism. (Though not, we hope, on such issues as divorce, contraception, homosexuality and not allowing women to enter the priesthood.)

Given Blair's faith it is no surprise, therefore, to find that he is personally opposed to abortion, but those in this country who are pro-choice — and that is the majority of the population, as each General Household Survey monotonously reveals — need not fear a pro-life backlash under a Blair-led government.

Parliament has long considered this issue a matter of private conscience and has permitted MPs a free vote whenever amendments have been proposed to the 1967 Abortion Act. According to the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child, the anti-abortion pressure group, Blair has voted with pro-life only once in 28 votes and was one of those who voted against lowering the limit for abortion from 28 to 22 weeks.

Which is odd for a man who said this weekend: "I intend to do everything in my power to keep abortion out of party politics." Blair's voting record on abortion broadly follows that of the Labour Party itself. Searching his conscience, he mostly seems to have wound up following the status quo.

So now the Catholic church has called his bluff. Cardinal Winning, a former bishop of Glasgow, has challenged Blair's claim to the moral leadership of Britain. For if he really felt in his heart of hearts that abortion is murder and murder is wrong, surely he must not only vote with his conscience but also ensure that the correct line on this most profound of moral problems becomes part of official Labour policy? And there — perhaps divorce, contraception, homosexuality? Whatever Blair has resolved in his own mind, he cannot avoid the contradictions that are surely going to come to him if Labour wins the General Election and he enters Downing Street with a set of beliefs which takes its authority from God rather than Conference, not least because a large swathe of the country, including his own voters, don't share his faith.

Since the 1960s we have gradually moved away from our notion of Britain as a Christian country, partly because such tiny numbers attend church or see organised religion as having any influence on their behaviour. Britain's Christian hegemony has also been eroded by the sizeable numbers of those who practise other faiths — Muslims, Hindus, Jews, Buddhists, for whom the Eucharist is as much an alien mystery as the pilgrimage to Mecca, immersion in the waters of the Ganges, or the 600-odd obligatory mitzvahs of the observant Jews are to Christians.

There are countries in which there is no distinction between private and public morality, such as Iran, and there are countries, such as the United States, in which the rights of individual conscience are intrinsic and fundamental to its national psychology. The difficulty for Iranian dissidents is that they can foresee no end to the present regime, for if you rebel against a government appointed by God you are a heretic. For Americans, a surfeit of moral relativism leads to a population prone to such benign open-mindedness that when a poll asked Americans if it was possible that the Holocaust never happened, 22 per cent replied yes.

Britain has lately been tending towards the latter path, to the alarm of politicians of both parties. Schoolchildren are now to take an A-level in "moral reasoning" (though morals often have distressingly little to do with logic). Marianne Talbot, an Oxford philosopher who has helped devise the new exam, complains that "students think that personal moral code is their business and they don't have the right to say that someone else's is wrong. We should be teaching people to tell each other they are wrong."

It will be interesting to see the multi-ethnic classroom discussions in which a devout Muslim argues that the veiling of women is written in the Koran and therefore a morally inviolable law, and a feminist humanist informs her that it offends against western beliefs about equality.

Which is it to be for Blair's Britain? As things stand, he seems to want to have it both ways. He sees his own genuinely-held Christian beliefs as a rallying cry for all those sick of the violence, the crime, the broken families,

the unemployment, the poor schools and the growing drug-addicted underclass: those things which terrify our sense of personal safety and stability. He believes that Christian values can provide the remedies with which Labour will address these ills. But Labour government underpinned by Christian morality will always be a hostage to those expecting it to live up to the absolute principles of faith, principles one must believe in because God says so.

On the other hand, in response to a hostile front-page story in yesterday's Sunday Telegraph, (edited by the prof. I Dominic Lawson) he told the paper: "I strongly disagree with attempts by anyone clerical or secular who wants to turn abortion into a party political issue, and I intend to do everything in my power to keep abortion out of party politics."

Is this the moral reasoning children are soon to be taught? For if you claim authority for your policies from your religious beliefs, if you claim that your faith is the source of your moral authority, the very substance of what you campaign about — then there is no individual moral conscience and your religion and your political agenda are exactly the same thing.

Which is what many of us have for some time been complaining of with a sense of dark foreboding: we don't mind Tony Blair voting with the pro-life camp because he personally believes abortion to be murder. What we are really worried about is our alienation from the resurgent triumphalism of Christian socialism and its threat to saturate public life with its God-authorised prohibitions, computer games, and out-dating each other, even if only over watching the newest gross movie: these are interpreted as symptoms of a deeper amorality where the notion of right only extends to the right gear. But the feeling that you are enhanced by being long is essential to the contemporary male. Doing the same stuff as the others makes you fashionable. It is a tallman against being made a target, a dynamic that simultaneously creates and protects against, bullying.

Peer group affiliation is far stronger than any offered by home or school, hence the absurdity of suggesting that morality should be "taught". A similar nonsense made commentators this summer agonise over why boys don't work as hard at their exams as girls. For girls, becoming a working woman is not "uncool". For boys, self-esteem comes from male ideals which by-pass school achievements and career paths. In an increasingly unpredictable economy, the model male citizen imagined in current political rhetoric is irrelevant. The most obvious and visible qualities for success are those of footballers and pop-stars: skill, strength, muscle, looks and style. Even when boys can see the advantages of hard work and family devotion in their own fathers, consumerism creates overwhelming countervailing forces.

Any historian can tell you that boy gangs and their acts of macho delinquency are not new. They are noticeable in times of unsettled social conditions, when traditional patterns of employment change. Criminal behaviour also peaks in adolescence. A

Boys will be louts but they'll grow out of it



Ros Coward

BAD boys are constantly in the news, because of their involvement with serious crime or lesser delinquencies. There is concern about unruly school-children, bullies and gang activities, but the underlying preoccupation is with anti-social masculinity.

Few middle-class parents are seriously worried that their sons are members of gangs. But many fret about their affiliations with the culture of drugs, clubbing, and designer clothes. And when leisure drugs connect with criminality, the lines between peer groups and gangs blur.

Current moral crusades disparage teenage boys' preoccupations as the shallow crassness of mass culture. Wearing designer labels and expensive football strips, owning the latest (violent) computer games, and out-dating each other, even if only over watching the newest gross movie: these are interpreted as symptoms of a deeper amorality where the notion of right only extends to the right gear. But the feeling that you are enhanced by being long is essential to the contemporary male. Doing the same stuff as the others makes you fashionable. It is a tallman against being made a target, a dynamic that simultaneously creates and protects against, bullying.

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Any historian can tell you that boy gangs and their acts of macho delinquency are not new. They are noticeable in times of unsettled social conditions, when traditional patterns of employment change. Criminal behaviour also peaks in adolescence. A

recent survey of adult males of all classes revealed that 95 per cent had committed minor crimes in adolescence, or, whatever the politician might think, the law is not the same as morality.

Today, peer group affiliation makes new demands. Machismo is a key quality that is available to groups who feel threatened and otherwise disempowered — except for victims of machismo, of course. But it ups the ante for all boys: be part of it or be threatened by it.

The hidden agenda of the new righteousness is about dragging boys back to the family, away from the corridors, away from the influence of adolescent peers. Yet are the values of our adolescent males really so different from middle-class values? The parents are wine snobs, the children drug-users; designer clothes on them, designer clothes on boys are crass consumerism; the potency of the bully fang is reflected in street gang machismo; MPs "bending the rules" are reflected in career crime. Few group activities conform closely to the deep values of the whole society.

THIS is why politicians are so desperate to externalise the problem of crime, to attribute it to bad people. The connections actually run deep. So aliens, in the form of estate kids or immigrants, provide convenient scapegoats. The rightwing press presented Leacro Ching-mo, Philip Lawrenee's killer, as the epitome of a violent alien values into our decent culture (and all paid for by leaving Camden council). Leacro, brought up by "his benefit-scrapping mother, idolised his criminal father". He was contrasted with Lawrence's son, Lucien (it means the bringer of light), who also idolised his heroic father. The pure boy versus the tainted, and white versus black.

Living in south London, there is no way I could deny the reality and scariness of violent crime. In inner cities, the children of poor and marginal groups mix with the comfortably off. Drug culture often makes them interdependent.

But solutions do not lie in the unseemly auction currently under way between politicians to round up more criminals. In America, the increased prison population resulting from such policies came from what they call the sub-criminal element, mainly adolescent males involved in drugs. Dealt with differently, they could well have outgrown their peer culture and become reasonable citizens. In prison, they'll be pressured to join a new peer group: that of the professional criminal.

Better red than wed

Tariq Ali warns both parties not to preach that marriage is essential to morality

A DECADE ago when my son was just starting school, he came home and asked his mother: "Are you and Tariq married?" "No," she said. "Why not?" he persisted. "Because," she explained, "I don't want to give up any of my rights." He thought and then asked: "But what about your lefts?"



order to fracture communities deliberately and to proclaim "there was no such thing as society".

What about the collapsing infrastructure in towns and country? The near-collapse of the health service as a provider of free health care for all? The removal of political support and economic aid from state schools? The undermining of public service broadcasting? The encouragement of a crass philistinism and greed (as symbolised by the chairman of privatised utilities)?

What sort of morality is it that can justify all this and then preach piety to the poor? The only thing most people could afford to invest in was hope, but the Blair project has ended even that possibility and there is little that is positive in what the shadow "Iron Chancellor" is plotting. So cynicism increases and an interest in politics is discouraged.

As for Gillian Shephard and her marital obsession, let me suggest a model contract which could apply to both heterosexual and homosexual: "We, X and Y, of our own free will, marry for the duration of our mortal existence. We wish and intend to put our fortunes in a common fund, but reserve the right to separate them again for the benefit of any children we may have had them and that all of them have the right to the name of whichever parent acknowledges them."

The author of these words, Guy de Maupassant, was a radical pamphleteer during the French Revolution. For denouncing the brutal excesses of Robespierre and Marat, she was guillotined in November 1793; this should make her a heroine to both the Tory Party and New Labour. Either way, her proposed contract could be hurried through the first session of the next Parliament. Although I worry that some Tory realist might rush to the British Library, read her pamphlets, and condemn her to the scaffold yet again.

I was reminded of that yesterday, listening to the pious tones of Gillian Shephard informing us that the institution of marriage must be a cornerstone of all moral teachings at school. What about our lefts? Are they going to try to outbid Tory hypocrisy on this front as well?

They should recall how all the anti-back-to-basics backfired over adultery. Shephard was referring, I think, exclusively to heterosexual marriages and if the Labour front bench attaches itself too firmly to her, they could soon find the tabloids investigating all the bachelors in Tony Blair's entourage. On a person's morality is usually another person's sin.

And the suggestion that morality requires marriage was always grotesque anyway. Marriage, according to a distinguished Victorian sociologist, was legalised prostitution. This was an exaggerated way of stating that traditionally it was a patriarchal handing-over of a woman by her father to her husband. The novelist George Sand was surely right when she insisted that the laws of the human heart were more important than those of the Church. An official blessing is not and never was a prerequisite for a happy family.

The background of politicians who have sought to impose moral strictures on their citizens is mixed. The Christian right in the US Republican Party, the Taliban fundamentalists in Kabul and the Jewish fundamentalists who want to return to the morality of their ancient patriarchs (by restoring the right to concubines) are a few modern examples. The aim is usually the same: to roll back social, economic and educational policies which have

made gradual advances and helped to emancipate both men and women. We could take an earlier example of the "Christian" ethos from Germany in the 1930s, when Adolf Hitler proclaimed at a Nuremberg rally that while for a man the world was the state and the community, the woman had different priorities: "Her world is her husband, her children and her home. But where would the big world be if no one wanted to look after the small world? How could the big world continue to exist if there was no one to make the task of caring for the small world the centre of their lives? No, the big world rests upon this small world!"

The big world cannot survive if this small world is not secure. If at the recent Tory party conference, Peter Lilley had used these exact words while justifying a further reduction in social security payments, he would have got standing ovation.

Incapable of promoting policies to alleviate the suffering of the two million unemployed and millions of underprivileged citizens and thus bring about a society more at ease with itself, our politicians have instead clambered on to the morality bandwagon. Party leaders vie with each other for the approval of the Church, forgetting that in this nation there are more practising Catholics

than Anglicans and more Muslims than Methodists and that all of them have slightly different moral priorities.

The two-party consensus has created a political climate of stifling conformity, the tones and themes of which are reflected in most of the press and an increasingly abject television service, where the components compete in subservience. Life-politics are all the rage: issue-based politics are frowned upon.

Both Michael Howard and Jack Straw can give only one serious explanation for an increase in crime: the moral breakdown of society. What about the ravages of the 1980s and the fissions Margaret Thatcher brought about in

Wanted: a new school system

Should we change who runs them and how teachers are taught?

Another Manifesto

Our continuing series gives readers a chance to inject constructive ideas into political debate. Another Manifesto will be the election approaches, present your bright ideas to a wider audience nearer polling day a panel will judge which ideas most deserve to be taken up.

TODAY we turn to education, and to two manifestos received from readers. Fiona Carnie, from Human Scale Education, offers a plan for improving schooling.

holding the purse strings, they would insist on higher standards. "Parents would truly be partners in the education of their children," says Ms Carnie. "The days of parents as PTAs members and fundraisers only has got to end." In theory, parents might decide to save costs on buildings by using a cheap community hall, or even someone's house, and use all the money to hire crack teachers.

And teachers would be freed from the shackles of a centrally-imposed curriculum. "They could teach what was considered important and appropriate by them, in consultation with the children and parents (and not what they were told to teach by central gov-

ernment)." Of course, Ms Carnie's suggestions raise a number of questions about financial accountability, and ensuring the money ended up where it was supposed to. There is presumably nothing to stop parents blowing the money on an "educational" holiday to Mustique.

Whether parents would actually be this irresponsible is doubtful, given that their children's education would be destroyed. And the state has hardly proved itself an efficient manager of the nation's schooling: should someone else be given a go?

Eric Clynne, of Peckham, south London, makes some suggestions for those who

teach the teachers — that all teacher-trainers should teach in their sector for a term each year: "This will allow them to demonstrate their valuable skills in the classroom and will remove the natural cynicism of trainee teachers who see them as those who have escaped from real work."

He also proposes school inspectors should teach full timetables "for two weeks in the school before they inspect it", with teachers having the right to inspect them. He says that it should be a requirement for teachers to be taught the curriculum they will be teaching when they qualify. "You think it already happens? I'm afraid not!"

Please send brief proposals and responses to: Another Manifesto, The Guardian, 115 Farringdon Road, London EC1R 3ER (fax 0171 837 4530; e-mail manifesto@guardian.co.uk).

Human Scale Education is at 96 Carlingford, Nr Bath BA2 8AW

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Life of a woman... message

Diary

cares



Sir Hugh Willatt

Tireless servant of the theatre

FOR more than 40 years, Hugh Willatt, who has died aged 77, has brought his unrivalled knowledge and enthusiasm for the theatre and the arts in general to the service of arts bodies. He served as secretary-general of the Arts Council from 1968-76 and was on the boards of many of this country's most respected theatres.

Hugh was a theatre man whose father, a solicitor in whose footsteps he followed, introduced him at an early age to Nottingham's theatrical life. Through the local Playgoers Club, Hugh became well-versed in classical and contemporary drama and started an amazing collection of theatre books, now bequeathed to Nottingham University. He was active in the Co-Op Drama Society and a guiding spirit on the board of the old Nottingham Playhouse which proved to be one of the early successes of post-war Arts Council funding.

When the Labour council found itself with a pot of money derived from the sale of a racecourse, Hugh exerted his not inconsiderable influence to focus the council's attention on building a new Playhouse. After seeing Nottingham Playhouse open in 1963, Willatt took on the chairmanship of the Ballet Rambert. He continued to work full-time as a solicitor, having joined the London firm Lewis Silkin and Partners in 1959, but combined this with the chairmanship of the Arts Council drama panel to which he was recruited in 1960.

Because of his legal background combined with an encyclopaedic knowledge of the theatre, he was much sought after by the lay boards which had been created as the cornerstone of public funding for the arts. He was able to converse on equal terms with directors, administrators and artists without ever presuming to dictate policy. He always avowed that he was the servant of the artist whose work he was to be respected at all costs.

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Willatt... enthusiastic secretary-general of the Arts Council

in later years by hearing difficulties which made visits to the theatre extremely frustrating when his technical aids failed to work, but he was ready to discuss the latest theatrical enterprise and compare it with his vivid memories of barnstorming companies he had seen between the wars in Nottingham. He will be sorely missed by all his friends, especially by those whose work he nurtured. His extraordinary dedication was awarded with a knighthood in 1972. His wife, Evelyn, an engraver, died in 1991.

Sir Hugh Willatt, solicitor and public servant, born April 25, 1906; died October 16, 1996

Watkins Shaw

Virtuoso of Messiah

WATKINS SHAW, who has died aged 85, was a leading scholar of English music, making his most important contribution with an exhaustive study of Handel's *Messiah*. A Yorkshireman by birth, his parents were non-conformist schoolteachers and he came to his love of music through hymn singing in chapel.

From Wadham College, Oxford, where he read history, he went to the Royal College of Music and was encouraged to apply his historical training to music. He then became a schoolteacher while pursuing his musical studies privately.

In 1948, Shaw became music adviser to Hartfordshire County Council; three years later he was appointed lecturer at Worcester College of Education, a post he retained until retirement. While he was much valued as a devoted and patient teacher, and published extensively on musical education and its history, his situation on the periphery of the English academic world represented something of a waste of his gifts.

He was a stickler for correct style. He terrified one young scholar who wrote to ask if he could visit the Tenbury II library by sending the letter back with the heading "Dear Mr Shaw" instead of "Dear Sir", when they had never been introduced. I knew that tale when I first met him when I was deputed to sign him in at the Cambridge University Library. It was the start of a friendship I valued for 40 years.

He had a rich fund of pointed anecdotes, related with dry humour, and though impatient of stupidity he was always generous of spirit. He could laugh at himself, as when he once wrote that his "threshold of tolerance for plainchant" was low.

One of his last actions was to hand his friend, the conductor Denis Darrow, his facsimile of *Messiah* for the Handel House Museum, which he strongly supported. His last article was a note for the programme book for the forthcoming Covent Garden performance of the work in aid of the Handel House.

Watkins Shaw lived close to his birthplace at Broadheath, near Worcester; he is survived by his second wife, Eleanor.

Stanley Saele
Herold Watkins Shaw, musicologist, born April 3, 1911; died October 8, 1996

Giuseppe Panini

Sticking to an idea that caught on

IN Italian they are *figurine*, in English, trading cards. But to generations of Italian schoolboys, the cards were simply *le Panini* so closely was Giuseppe Panini, who has died aged 71, identified with them.

Panini, who hailed from Maranello, the town near Modena made famous by his friend Enzo Ferrari, was still a newsagent when, in 1961, he founded Edizioni Panini. His idea was simple — he put a random selection of pictures of the footballers of the day into an envelope and sold them for a few lire.

The eager schoolboy who bought the envelope had no idea which pictures it would contain. In order to complete a collection — a team that could be stuck into an album — he had to set about trading his cards.

It was an idea that appealed to the instinctive collector in Italians, as well as to the natural gregariousness. "Nearly all of us used to trade them in the breaks at school. Swapping them helped kids get together, to socialise," recalls one former schoolboy collector. Teachers and parents, observing the card traffic going on in playgrounds and beneath the school benches, were unimpressed, a factor that did no harm at all to Panini's popularity with the youngsters.

Success was quick to arrive. In 1961, Panini sold three million cards, the following year 15 million of them. In 1963, in true Italian style, Panini brought his three brothers — he was one of eight children — into the business. Over the next quarter century they built it into a roaring success with sales worth around 100 billion lire a year (244 million) in over 40 countries, before selling it to Robert Maxwell — who, with his sure touch, turned it into a loss-maker — in 1989. Since its foundation, the company has peddled a total of around 150 billion trading cards.



Vintage examples of the all-conquering Panini stickers and (right) their millionaire originator



PHOTOMONTAGE: RAY LEVY

Giuseppe Panini was proud of being from Modena, and proud of his status as a self-made man. He spoke the local dialect, enjoyed the local cuisine and wine and never contemplated moving the business away from the city. A popular local figure — he was president of the city chamber of commerce for eight years — he was passionate about what he did.

Owing his success to *figurine*, he created a personal archive of more than 750,000 specimens which he donated to Modena city council in 1992. He also found time to collect accordions and invent puzzles.

In spite of the Italian tradition of wealthy men buying football clubs, Panini chose volleyball instead. As well as helping to found the volleyball league, his team, which he sold in 1993, won the championship eight times. A minute's silence was observed at all the top volleyball games following his death. Panini also supported athletics and rugby.

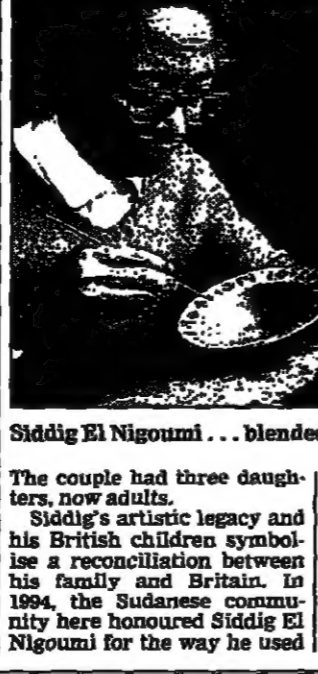
In many ways, Panini's journey from news stand to publishing patriarch was similar to that of many Italians from humble beginnings who founded successful companies and grew wealthy during the years following the 1960s boom.

Siddig El Nigoumi

Fine art made the hard way

THE style of ceramicist Siddig El Nigoumi, who has died aged 66, was a unique blend of Arab, Islamic and African put together with British craftsmanship.

Arabic calligraphy was often used in the shapes he created. He was also a crucial figure in the popularisation of burnished ware in Britain.



Siddig El Nigoumi... blended a wide range of styles

After a great deal of soul-searching, he returned with his young family to London in 1967 and his career took off. His works are now shown in the Victoria & Albert Museum and the Manchester Art Gallery and are in many British and American private collections. His art has been analysed in the western and Arab press in *The Potter's Handbook* and *Jane Ferryman's Burnished and Carved Pottery*.

In 1962, Siddig married Eileen Vickery, a painter and textile designer. She joined him in Sudan, taught with him at his college and gave him much-needed support.

Birthdays

- Peter Baring, banker, former chairman, Barings plc, 61; Prof Sir David Davies, chief scientific officer, Ministry of Defence, 61; Carl Davis, composer/conductor, 60; David Dimbleby, broadcaster and newspaper proprietor, 58; Prof Sir Richard Doll, FRS, cancer researcher, 84; Dr Michael Fopp, director, RAF Museum, 48; Bill Gates, founder of Microsoft Corp., 41; Christopher Gill, Conservative MP, 80; Richard Mirman, entrepreneur, founder, Sock Shop, 40; Michael Noakes, painter, 63; Harry Oppenheimer, former mining chairman, 58; Joas Powright (Lady Olivier), actress, 67; Sir Rex Richards, chancellor, Exeter University, 74; Julia Roberts, film actress, 28; Dr Barry Seal, Labour MEP, 59; Dennis Taylor, snooker player, 48; Ian Whitehead, cricket umpire, 56.

Appreciation: John Hillaby

FEW people are quite so accurate in detailing their "recreations" within *Who's Who* as was John Hillaby (obituary, October 20) who listed "talking, reading, music, walking alone, observing peculiarities of man, beast, food and flora". He did talk, tremendously. He read most energetically, and he listened to music by drowning himself in sound.

Jackdaw



got out after running over it (the woodchuck) it sprang up and attacked him." At this point, the officer pulled his 9mm pistol and commenced firing. "We think he emptied a clip," a plant employee is quoted as saying, "but we could only find eight casings on the pavement." Fortunately, before anybody else could be hurt, the woodchuck went to that Big Burrow in the Sky. I wish I could tell you that this was an isolated incident, but I have here an article from the June 28 *Gaithersburg Gazette*, which states: "Nine residents of the South Village area of Montgomery Village were playing near Doocena Court on June 15 when they were suddenly charged by a band of about a dozen squirrels." The article quotes one of the women — who was bitten on the foot — as saying: "We were just playing in the yard, like we do every day, and suddenly, out of nowhere, about 12 squirrels started charging us, making these high-pitched, shrill noises." A neighbor is quoted as saying: "The squirrels that day went crazy." The article

Rodent rage

A STORY from the June 22 *Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader* states that on June 20, a Laconia, N.H. police officer was called to the municipal water-treatment facility in response to "a report of a suspicious-acting woodchuck that would not let people out of the building." The officer sized up the situation and, according to the story, "determined that the animal needed to be euthanised and tried to run it over with his cruiser." Unfortunately, things did not go exactly according to plan. The story quotes a plant employee as saying: "When he (the officer)

Cross roads

CARL Jung: The confluence of events in the cultural gestalt necessitated that individual chickens cross roads at this historical juncture, and therefore synchronistically brought such occurrences into being.

Cracked up

Northern Ireland Greeting: What's the craic (crack). A night out: Out to get full/stoutious. An attractive bloke: A ride (yes, it's as rude as it seems. Apparently, common usage has rendered it slightly less, un, blasphemous). An ugly bloke: A gawk. Drunk: Full. Pulling: Lookin' for a curt (Ya curtin'?) As in granny-speak, "Are you courtin'?" That's good: That's deadly. Not so good: Wile (wild) You what? Wise yer head (have)/ calm yer jels (hold on) he's the height of a dog sittin' (he's short)

That's good: Sweet/descent/nooty

Not so good: Poor You what? Alright, y going The Cat? Is it worth night? (Are you up for a night's reveling in local club The Cheshire Cat? Will there be many town folk about?) South Wales Greeting: Sutmac?/Alright, nant? A night out: On the pop An attractive bloke: Joco, he's stonkin'/Insh innit? An ugly bloke: He's got a face like a gawd's orse/his mengin' Drunk: Tight Pulling: On the tap That's good: Lawn (pure Welsh, we presume), lovely Not so good: Munting You what? Ych all (That's disgusting)/Cwtch up to me, cariad (give us a hug, darlin') Minx magazine, gives the linguistic power to pull round Britain.

Written rights

YOU'VE ever referred to someone as "my (insert racial or ethnic minority here) friend".

Death Notices

BAULSTONE On October 22nd 1996 suddenly and peacefully, John aged 74 years leaves his family and friends who have loved him for 50 years. He was born in London on Friday 1st November at Mortlake and was educated at St Paul's School, London. He was a member of the Royal Society of Authors and the Royal Society of Writers. He was a member of the Royal Society of Authors and the Royal Society of Writers. He was a member of the Royal Society of Authors and the Royal Society of Writers.

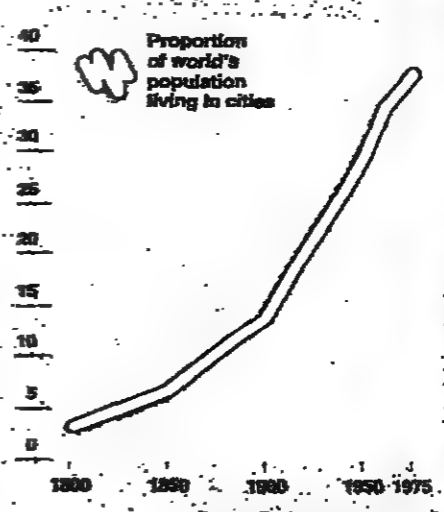
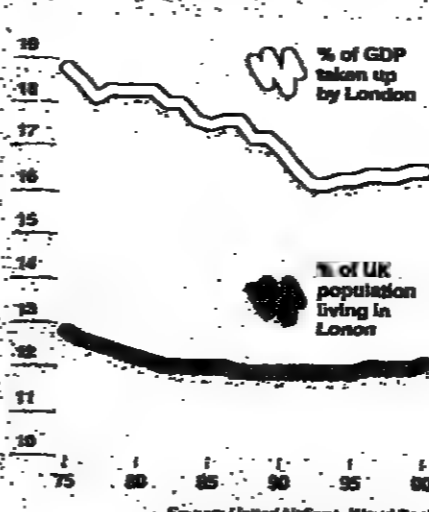
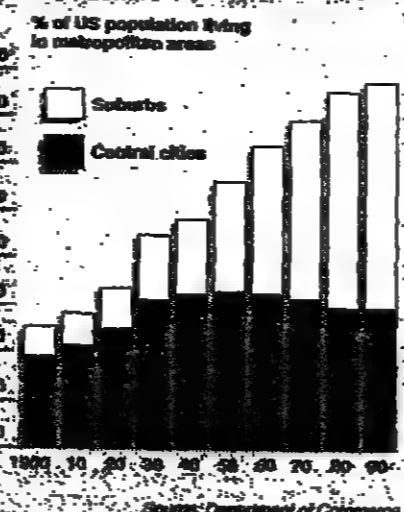
American

You've ever tried to prove Jesus was a capitalist and opposed to welfare. You're a pro-lifer, but support the death penalty. You think you might remember laughing once as a kid. You once broke loose at a party and removed your necktie. You've ever called a secretary or waitress "Tootsie". You fax the FBI a list of "conies in my Neighbourhood". You argue that you need 300 handguns, in case a bear ever attacks your home. You've ever said "Clean air? Looks clean to me." You've ever urged someone to pull themselves up by their bootstraps, when they don't even have shoes. You know you're a Republican if... From the humour list on the internet.

ELECTION BATTLEGROUND/Metropolitan malaise damages rich and poor alike



Urban living



Still no one cares for Britain's inner cities

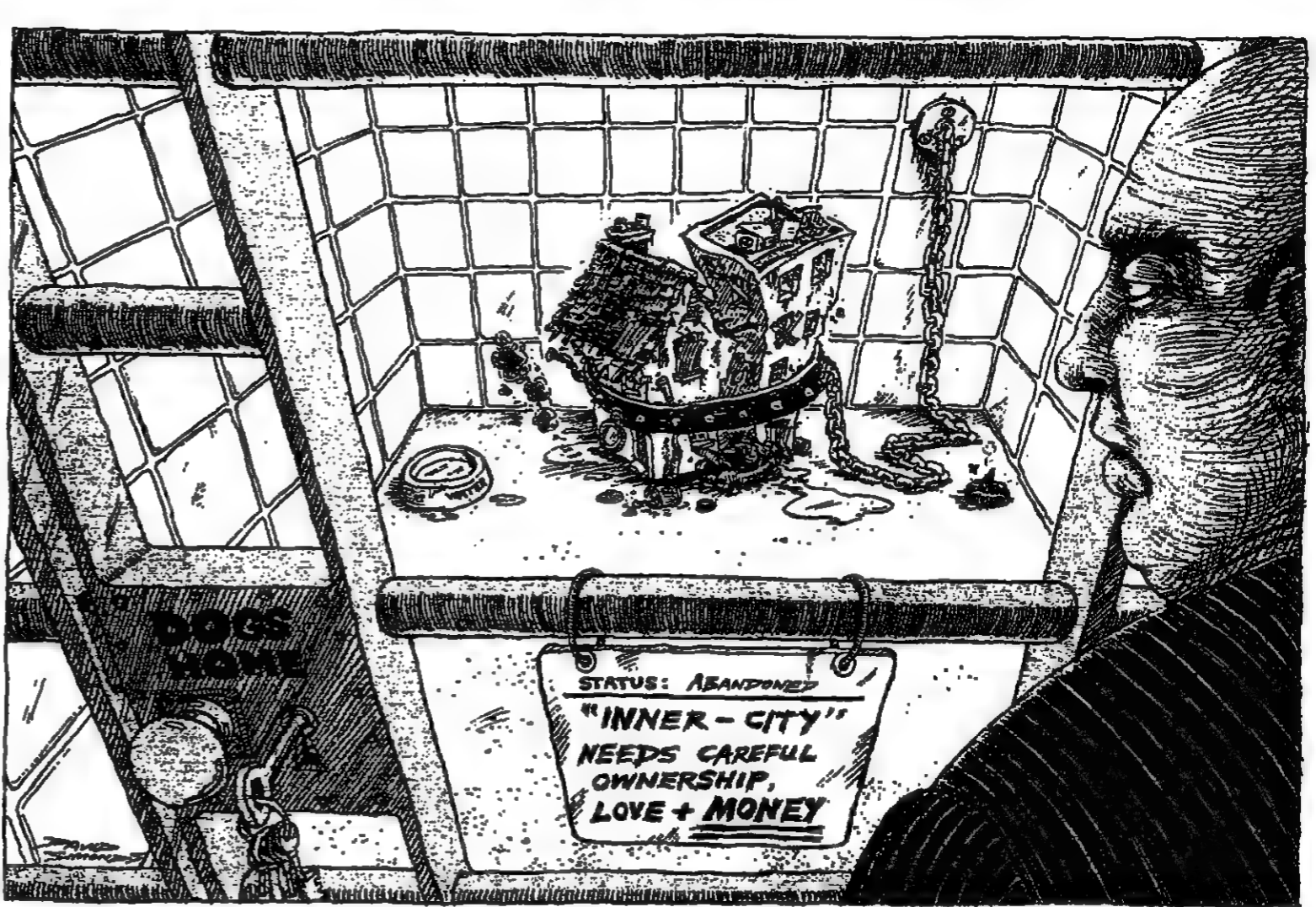


Richard Thomas

WANDER into the investment bank Robert Fleming at the end of a working day and you will be confronted by a sea of black faces. Not, of course, on the escalators packed with departing brokers and analysts — they are all young and white — but on the ID passes for the incoming night cleaners, aligned in neat plastic rows on the reception desk. The atrium-flanked entrance at Fleming is a vignette of the new urban economic structure, of cities fractured, often along racial axes, between high-earning professionals and a servant class of poorly-paid contract cleaners, canteen staff, and public transport workers. And the cleaners are the lucky ones. Our cities contain large tracts where a job is a far-off dream. Once, cities were synonymous with achievement, progress and enlightenment. Today, cities — or more particularly those areas cursed with the prefix "inner" — conjure up pictures of stressed-out infrastructures, poverty, instability, congestion, riots, dirt and despair. Still in some US-inspired "underclass" ideology and the modern urban brew seems noxious indeed. What went wrong? Why are our cities silent into areas of extreme deprivation — Tower Hamlets, Hackney — alongside pockets of enormous wealth creation, such as the City of London? At first sight, the answer seems to be contained in one word: deindustrialisation. As the concentrations of industrial capital, which fuelled the 19th century urbanisation of the West, dried up in the face of foreign competition, manufacturing jobs disappeared. The steelworks, textile firms, dockyards and shipbuilders gave up the ghost, and the

flight from city to suburb began in earnest. Liverpool's population almost halved in the 30 years after 1961. But the decline of the inner city was not inevitable, even in the face of massive economic restructuring. Given the political will, policies to shift resources into the worst-hit areas, create jobs in the public sector and tilt the bias of education, health and industrial policies could have prevented unlucky areas from becoming uninhabitable ones. What sealed the fate of the urban core was not deindustrialisation itself, but its impact on the political and class landscape. The de-coupling of industry from the city split the working class in two. The proud, skilled working class packed their bags and sought out new jobs in light industry on green-field sites or service-sector firms in the suburb or new town. Government policies encouraged these departures. Families were enticed out to new towns with grants, or to the London suburbs with 100 per cent Greater London Council mortgages. ENSCONCED in their new suburban and commuter-town homes, the up-wardly-mobile working class were insulated from the trials of their former neighbours — the unskilled and the new wave of immigrants, left behind in sink council estates. It is hard to care for poor when they are 10 stops down the Tube line. Essex Man was born, and he voted Tory. The historian Eric Hobsbawm has pinpointed the post-war "crumbling of the labour block", between inner-city losers and departing winners, as a key factor in the success of Margaret Thatcher, who built a new coalition between the middle class and the aspirant working class. This alliance was the death warrant of the central cities. Suddenly there were no votes in cities, with their shrinking constituencies and miserable turnout. So long as they had the suburbs, market towns and villages sewn up, the Conservatives didn't need the central city. Thus it is hardly surprising that attempts to help the rot-

ten urban poor have been piecemeal, designed to patch up rather than deal decisively. Specific pots of cash intended for "inner cities", under ever-changing labels, have been frittered away. And no one has really minded, so long as the amounts involved are small (they have been). Now, though, there are signs of hope. The populations of central city areas have stabilised and, in some cases, begun to rise again. New engines of capital accumulation — international finance houses, consultancies — have arrived in town. Dockland areas are being spruced up and inward investment is pouring in. Physically, city centres have been improved. Glasgow's sandstone buildings have been scrubbed. Leeds is a 24-hour European City and Covent Garden is a splash of colour and performance. These are welcome developments, and for all the residents to say that they do nothing to help the poor, as many left-wing critics do, is patronising. Poor people like clean buildings and fine art galleries, too. But they should not replace more aggressive social and economic policies. "Aesthetics are in danger of replacing ethics in urban policy," warns David Harvey, professor of geography at Johns Hopkins University, in a book to be published this week. Most importantly, hopes of a genuine political commitment to the urban cause have risen with the influx of the middle class: gentrification is well established. Loft living is trendy. Essex Man is gone, but Leighton Man and Woman are taking his place and this might be expected to push inner-city issues to the top of political agenda. But, to judge from the statements of the main political parties, the reurbanisation of the vanguards of Middle England has so far failed to reawaken real concern for the inner city. There are three reasons for this. First, there is no political institution through which the urban middle class could offer help to the urban poor. Local councils are too constrained, and cover too small an area, national government is too remote, the



GLC and its equivalents are dead. Second, even though the bourgeoisie are in the cities, they generally occupy different fragments from the poor. They do not drink in the same pubs. They seal themselves off from the rest of the city," says David Harvey. But most important of all, 17 years of Tory rule have resulted in an almost universal acceptance of the restor-

ative powers of the market and conservative views on the "moral" roots of poverty and crime. In as much as there is any political imperative to "do something" about our urban wastelands, it is expressed in demands for heavier policing, tougher sentences, strategies of containment. Last week's Queen's Speech was simply the latest example of attempts by both Labour and the Con-

servatives to raise the law-and-order stakes. This is a short-sighted approach. Research by David Ruak in the US shows that, in the long run, the rich and poor bits of metropolitan areas stand or fall together. He contrasts US cities where the inner and outer rings have been part of the same political region — "elastic cities" — allowing for redistribution and strategic eco-

nomic policy, and metropolitan areas divided into separate political and economic entities. In "elastic" metros, such as Minnesota and Connecticut, overall economic growth between 1949 and 1989 was 40 per cent faster than in such "inelastic areas" as Baltimore or Chicago. In the central cities, the rate of growth was twice as great. Mr Ruak says this is because poverty is ultimately more expensive than poverty prevention, and because competitive strategies based on metro-wide networks and partnerships are more likely to succeed in the global economy than a "city versus suburbs" competition. Managing a deepening ur-

ban divide with deepening rows of police on the frontiers is a sustainable strategy. Eventually the poorest areas will become impossible to police or to contain and rising violence will force out the newly arrived middle class. And, in the long run, a two-tiered city is probably bad economics. But the real reason for "doing something about the inner cities" is neither because it is economic nor because it will reduce crime — although it will probably do both — but simply because it is right. "Justice, Nature and the Geography of Difference, is published by Blackwell tomorrow at £15.99.

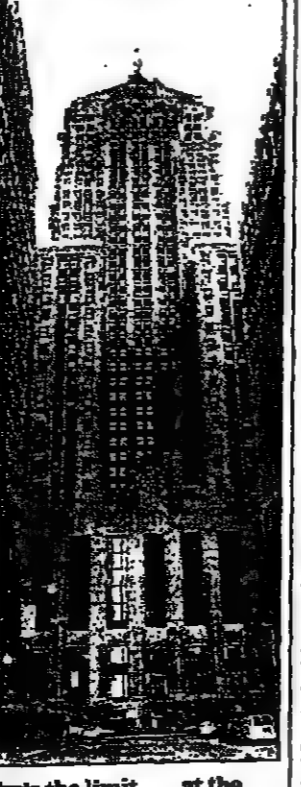
Given the political will, policies to shift resources into the worst-hit areas, create jobs in the public sector and tilt the bias in health, education and industry, could have prevented unlucky areas becoming uninhabitable ones

American dream rises to new heights

SARAH RYLE explains why Chicago, apart from being the world's futures centre, is again the financial sector's kind of town

BEFORE the Irish labourers and the gangsters moved in, Chicago was just a swamp on the edge of Lake Michigan and the prairie. Then two Frenchmen arrived in 1673 and, legend says, immediately spotted the potential of the area as a lynchpin of the continent's trade. It took nearly 150 years and a few false starts for Louis Jolliet's confident predictions to materialise. After the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 linked Chicago with the East Coast, thousands of Irish and German immigrants arrived daily in pioneer wagons. The population rocketed from 50 in 1830 to 4,000 in 1837. The birth of railroads put Chicago at the hub of 10 lines by 1856 and the city's role as national economic middleman was established. Chicago supplied the grain and livestock, the iron, steel and coal which fuelled American industrialisation. The mile-square Union Stockyards, with their stinking animal manure and reputedly appalling working conditions, made the city America's main hog butcher. Millions of jobs were created and there was a trickle-up economic effect: the Chicago Board of Trade was set up in 1848 to deal in commodities and nowadays the pit traders can make hundreds of millions of dollars a year, although most manage a few hundred thousand. It is

of church, diners and other products of whichever ethnic group settled there. Nowadays the population (which swells to 5.1 million in metro-Chicago) is 39 per cent Afro-American, 20 per cent Hispanic and 4 per cent Asian, with the rest from mainly European backgrounds. Although unemployment is



Skyscraper's limit... at the Chicago Board of Trade

falling (it was 4.7 per cent last month), it is unevenly distributed. Chicagoans warn visitors away from the South Side — which is mostly black — and they paint a picture of dereliction and despair. The high rises go back to the 1920s and 1930s, when blue-collar workers still lived in the city centre. But Irish-American Mayor Richard J Daley took office in 1955 and bulldozed neighbourhoods to put up outlying high rises for workers. He was accused of ripping the soul out of the city and cutting it up with giant freeways which took the white-collar workers out to the leafy suburbs. "Now the politicians are seeing the error of putting people in high rises," said academic-turned-marketing manager Peter Alonso. "They want to give people a plot of land, however tiny. It is coming full circle." White-collar professionals, too, are moving back into the city centre, into "single-family apartments" inside the city's commercial and cultural centre, The Loop. Although most of the middle-class whites live in areas like Oak Park, where the houses are noted for their architectural significance, and Evanston, where residents prize living on the Gold Coast shore, many now say they want to be at the heart of Chicago, living among the skyscrapers, the art deco and the neoclassical structures. Partly this is because Chicago is no longer dominated by heavy industry. The economy has shifted significantly away from production (the

Delving among lost civilisations would provide Clarke with opportunity for decent cut in taxation

Worm's eye

Dan Atkinson

TAXES, according to Brother Yank, are the price we pay for living in a civilised society, a statement guaranteed to bring hearty nods of approval from tax-eaters everywhere. Said to see the existence of taxation is no guarantee of civilisation; uncivilised societies raise taxes as well. Perhaps the most spectacular tax-patcher (well, thief, actually) of modern times is President Mobutu of Zaire, who is believed to have extracted \$6 billion for his personal treasury from his troubled people. So rapidly is Zaire moving away from civilisation that a bring-back-King-Leopold movement cannot be long in coming. Yes, civilisation needs taxes but taxes do not need civilisation. Nor is there any guarantee that a civilised society is buying itself more civil-

Indicators

TODAY — JP: Retail sales (Sep). TOMORROW — UK: Consumer credit (Sep). UK: M4 Final (Sep). US: Consumer confidence (Oct). WEDNESDAY — UK: Chancellor/Governor meeting. US: GDP advance (Q3). THURSDAY — FR: Unemployment rate (Sep). US: Chicago PMI (Oct). FRIDAY — UK: Purchasing managers report. US: Non-Financial payrolls (Oct). US: Unemployment rate (Oct). GER: Industrial production (Sep, in weeks). Source: HSBC Markets Research.

Tourist rates — bank sells

Table with columns for country and bank selling rate. Includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, USA.

Worm's eye

When it levies more taxes. It may think it is doing so, but ideas of progress change over time; 50 years after Labour abolished tax relief on the employment of domestic servants (a move the country-house set never forgave) we read of the party's exciting plans to get us all, in PJ O'Rourke's words, to pay for next door's babysitter ("affordable child care", in party jargon). Because this scheme clearly discriminates against people without children, no doubt in time state-enrolled valets will be made available for the childless. No taxation, as the Belgians say (it's those Belgians again), without compensation; that is, every extraction must be balanced by an equal and opposite handout, a doctrine that undermines somewhat the cheery idea that ever-increasing taxation spreads civilised behaviour ever more widely. In the tax context, of course, a synonymous phrase for "civilisation" is "decent society", as in

12 SPORTS NEWS

Racing

Swinburn's cup runneth over

Pilsudski win caps remarkable comeback. Chris Hawkins reports from Toronto

WALTER SWINBURN stood on a stage before 200 of the world's press in a marquee at Woodbine Park yesterday morning and watched a replay of his victory over Pilsudski in Saturday's Breeders' Cup Turf.

been throwing Mark O'Keefe at everyone as the greatest miler since Roger Bannister.

"Some silly mutton-chopped Brit, an insufferable as a royal wedding, was touting him on TV at 6-5 — you don't need to find a 6-5 shot." I wonder to whom he was referring?



Canadian capers... An exultant Walter Swinburn gives a victory salute as he comes home clear on Pilsudski

When he was ready he spoke of the "dark days" after his Hong Kong accident in February when he broke his left shoulder, his left collarbone in three places, had multiple rib fractures and an operation to release fluid from his brain.

"I remember lying there thinking that this could be the end of my days as a jockey, but my family and the doctors pulled me through and I dedicate this victory to them," he said.

Bin Suuroo back in the lead

Group One victory, said: "I've ridden in Dubai for the last three years and I know this will have given the team as big a boost as anything. They are really keen on getting the title and were always going to fight it out to the end."

Coulton in command as Sherwoods land four-timer

THE Sherwood brothers, Oliver and Simon, have pooled their resources this jumping season and the partnership handed out a warning to their rivals when sending out four winners yesterday, headed by Coulton at Wincanton, writes Ron Cox.

Leicester card with form guide

Table of racing results and form guides for Leicester. Includes sections for 1.44 Baya, 1.46 Baha Am, 1.48 Phoenix of Hearts, 1.50 Bluebird, 1.51 Transatlantic Handicap, 1.52 Breeze Up Handicap, 1.53 Breeze Up Handicap, 1.54 Breeze Up Handicap, 1.55 Breeze Up Handicap, 1.56 Breeze Up Handicap, 1.57 Breeze Up Handicap, 1.58 Breeze Up Handicap, 1.59 Breeze Up Handicap, 1.60 Breeze Up Handicap.

Lingfield runners and riders

Table of racing results and form guides for Lingfield. Includes sections for 1.00 Mico Soverano, 1.01 Mico Soverano, 1.02 Mico Soverano, 1.03 Mico Soverano, 1.04 Mico Soverano, 1.05 Mico Soverano, 1.06 Mico Soverano, 1.07 Mico Soverano, 1.08 Mico Soverano, 1.09 Mico Soverano, 1.10 Mico Soverano.

Bin Suuroo back in the lead

Table of racing results and form guides for Bin Suuroo. Includes sections for 1.00 Mico Soverano, 1.01 Mico Soverano, 1.02 Mico Soverano, 1.03 Mico Soverano, 1.04 Mico Soverano, 1.05 Mico Soverano, 1.06 Mico Soverano, 1.07 Mico Soverano, 1.08 Mico Soverano, 1.09 Mico Soverano, 1.10 Mico Soverano.

Coulton in command as Sherwoods land four-timer

Table of racing results and form guides for Coulton. Includes sections for 1.00 Mico Soverano, 1.01 Mico Soverano, 1.02 Mico Soverano, 1.03 Mico Soverano, 1.04 Mico Soverano, 1.05 Mico Soverano, 1.06 Mico Soverano, 1.07 Mico Soverano, 1.08 Mico Soverano, 1.09 Mico Soverano, 1.10 Mico Soverano.

Hong Kong horror... Swinburn crashes through the rails after his sickening fall at Sha Tin last February



Bin Suuroo back in the lead



Coulton in command as Sherwoods land four-timer



Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page. It features the text 'The Guardian', 'Rugby Union', 'Heineken European', 'Carrat', 'gloss', 'brave', 'allard s', 'ngland', 'art Armstrong', and 'RACELINE'. There are also some numbers and smaller text at the bottom.

Soccer

After the 5-0 drubbing last weekend Manchester United thought it could get no worse. It did. And for Newcastle the heady euphoria at the top of the Premiership was soon shattered

The richer they come, the harder they fall



Alex Ferguson
'We ran out of steam in the last few minutes. Like last week, we didn't get crucial decisions but everything they hit seemed to go in'



Graeme Souness
'Only a fool would say United are anything but a very good side, even though they have conceded 11 goals in a week'



Kevin Keegan
'That's as good as Leicester could be against us and you've got to give them a lot of credit. I don't think I've ever seen a side work harder'



Martin O'Neill
'Newcastle are fantastic and this gives us the belief that we can compete in the Premiership. Keller's fabulous saves kept us in the game'

Southampton 6, Manchester United 3

United feel strain on three fronts

Russell Thomas

ALEX FERGUSON, gathering his thoughts, observed that it was "one of those days" in his terse summary of destruction at The Dell. Yet Manchester United's manager knows that two débâcles in seven days smacks of much more than recurrent misfortune. Eleven goals conceded in two Premiership matches provides a clear message of decline in England's dominant footballing force. "Can we play you every week?" Southampton's faithful raucously implored. Against that, even Graeme Souness's calmer and well-intended message had a slightly hollow ring. "United are still the team to beat," he said, having achieved that feat with style and distinction. Yet, overall, the evidence of a truly startling afternoon on the south coast was fodder for United's detractors. This was the first time they have conceded six goals since losing 6-0 at Ipswich in the old First Division. United's superstructure is being eroded on three fronts: by the obvious distraction of the European Cup, by the sudden re-emergence of defensive frailties that may well be exposed by better teams than Southampton, whom they play on Wednesday, and by a rash of indiscipline. The damage to personnel and pride could have been greater here: if Jeff Winter courted Ferguson's obvious wrath in sending off Roy Keane - his fourth dismissal in a United shirt - the manager must have been mightily relieved by Cantona's astonishing escape a few seconds before half-time. United's captain, harried by his assiduous marker Van Gobel, kicked and seemed to punch the Dutch defender before diving outlandishly as if to suggest he was signed against as well.

Cantona, like Keane, had already been cautioned for dissent. Keane, a shade harshly, was shown a second yellow card for a late tackle on Lundekvam; the Frenchman went unpunished for an act meriting a red card in itself. In the aftermath of famous victory Southampton were not in the mood to press the matter. Van Gobel, after angrily remonstrating with Cantona, was conciliatory later. "I don't think it is a good thing for players to be sent off," he said. "It ruins the game." Souness said he did not see Cantona's act but, referring to the Dutchman's awesome physique, said: "I saw who he was involved with. He [Cantona] must be very brave." United lost the injured Butt as well as Keane from midfield and then Fallister, with a recurrence of back trouble at half-time. Throughout all that Beckham was an inspiration, conjuring hope for much of the second half of a memorable comeback by 10 men. Berkovic ended that with the crushing volley that struck a flurry of four goals in the last seven frantic minutes. The Israeli midfielder was at a brief loss for words to describe his second goal before saying: "It just dropped from the sky; it was one of the prettiest goals I've scored." Ostenstad, a tall and willing Norwegian striker, completed his hat-trick with the aid of Gary Neville's finishing touch and, almost forgotten by the opposition manager, Le Tissier provided the finest moment in outmanoeuvring May and Fallister before chipping Schmeichel. It was a timely reminder to a United shirt - the manager must have been mightily relieved by Cantona's astonishing escape a few seconds before half-time. United's captain, harried by his assiduous marker Van Gobel, kicked and seemed to punch the Dutch defender before diving outlandishly as if to suggest he was signed against as well. Souness reserved the highest praise for Berkovic. "I haven't seen anybody like that for a long time," he said. "I was a passer of the ball, but never in that league."



One to forget... a shell-shocked Peter Schmeichel trudges off after having six goals put past him PHOTOGRAPH: MIKE HEWITT

Leicester City 2, Newcastle United 0

Lively Foxes enjoy treat after trick

Mark Redding

MISCHIEF night came early on Saturday afternoon for Newcastle as first they were tricked into believing Leicester City were there for the taking and then they treated the home side to a well-deserved victory. Leicester were a revelation and bore out the maxim that teams tend to reflect the style of play of their managers. They were neat, tidy, combative and quick-thinking and Newcastle, who had their minds on Hungary, soon showed they had scant appetite for a Foxes dogfight - Les Ferdinand apart. "We showed a lot of spirit in a match we would have been expected to be well beaten in, we showed commitment for the full length of the game, and we had to," Martin O'Neill said. Ferdinand might have had three goals had not the United States goalkeeper Keller been in gravity-defying form. Leicester got off to a rocky start when the striker's header was miraculously pushed round a post by Keller and Ferdinand then fired over the bar. But the visitors were rudely shaken out of their complacency in the 17th minute when the much-travelled Claridge showed that he still possesses the goals to punish slack defences by cracking home Srnicek's weak push-out. When Ferdinand was twice more felled by Keller, a £900,000 buy from Millwall in the summer, it seemed unlikely that Newcastle would break their duck. That was confirmed 11 minutes from time when Heskey wrapped up the points with a precocious finish. "We had nothing to lose and we just came out fighting the 18-year-old forward said. Defeat cost Newcastle their chance of equalling the Premiership record of eight

straight wins and knocked them off the top of the table on goal difference behind Arsenal. For his part, Ferdinand was keeping up his insistence that the absence of Shearer after a groin operation would not affect Newcastle's goalscoring prowess. "It wasn't bad finishing, it was fantastic goalkeeping. On another day I'd have been celebrating a hat-trick," he said. "Maybe if Alan had played it may have been different but we can't dwell on that." The Foxes' home turf has in the past been a happy hunting ground for Newcastle. In the last match of the 1991-92 season they came to Filbert Street under Keegan's tiro management needing to win to avoid the drop into the old Third Division. An own-goal in the last minute from Steve Walsh, Leicester's captain yesterday, kept them up 3-1. Keegan, however, is not one to turn the clocks back and typically he preferred praising the opposition to dwelling on his own side's recent history. "They worked very hard for their win," he said. "Some people say it's wrong to work hard but I don't see it that way." Much of Leicester's play, according to Claridge, was impromptu. "We didn't really talk about anything beforehand," he said. "We were just laughing at the quality of their players. It wasn't the sort of game where you needed any winding up from the manager." Leicester's joy was soured somewhat by the news that police were investigating allegations that one of the home side had made an inflammatory gesture to visiting fans. That player is rumoured to be Lennon, though the police have not named him. Newcastle, meanwhile, meet Ferencvaros in the UEFA Cup tomorrow seeking to overturn a 3-2 defeat in Hungary without Shearer. They will be hoping Halloween does not arrive early.

Liverpool join chase for Bamby

Ian Ross and Peter White

STAN COLLYMORE'S brief and undistinguished career at Anfield moved still closer to a speedy conclusion yesterday when Liverpool joined the auction for Middlesbrough's Nick Bamby. Liverpool's interest in the striker places them in direct competition with their neighbours Everton, who are similarly intent on hiring the England international to the North-west. On Friday Middlesbrough's manager Bryan Robson announced that he was ready to sanction Bamby's departure from Tyneside only 14 months after he arrived from Tottenham Hotspur for £5.25 million. Although Robson made no mention of an asking price, the interest of the two Merseyside clubs - in addition to an anticipated offer from Leeds United - seems certain to produce a deal worth around £6.5 million. Liverpool attempted to sign Bamby shortly before he left Tottenham in August last year but at the time he said he wished to join Middlesbrough as it was closer to his home town of Hull. If Bamby does decide to move to Merseyside and wear red rather than blue, Liverpool will hope to of-

load Collymore to Aston Villa. Savo Milosevic, Villa's Bosnian Serb striker, meanwhile, will complete his £4.5 million move to the Italian Serie A club Perugia later this week. He admitted: "I have been unable to make any impact in the English game." Milosevic arrived at Villa 18 months ago but has struggled to find any real form. He said: "I came here expecting to win the League Championship; I wanted to do so much and believed I could achieve so much. "But I have to be honest and say that I have been unable to deliver. I don't know why. I knew it would be a fight and I was prepared for that, but the Villa supporters have never seen the best of me." The 22-year-old Milosevic must now await a visa before travelling to Italy later this week for a medical examination while Villa's manager Brian Little begins his search for a new striker. Celtic's Dutchman Pierre van Hooydonk and Leicester City's Emilie Heskey are also believed to be on Little's wanted list. Nottingham Forest's striker Kevin Campbell could be forced to delay his anticipated comeback in tonight's televised game against Everton at the City Ground. Campbell had been hoping to return after missing nine matches with a hamstring injury.

Middlesbrough 0, Wimbledon 0

Dons' spirit and Boro's style leave Ravanelli high and dry

George Gaultkin

GOOD old Wimbledon. If never their astonishing winning streak was to come to an end, this was the way it had to happen: scraping an ill-deserved draw, earning the wrath of the opposition manager and supporters alike, and picking up five pointless bookings - including three in the final five minutes - along the way. No wonder Joe Kinnear was beaming with satisfaction as he ruminated on his full-blooded side's eight unbeaten Premiership matches. "It's a long trip back but we're going home with a smile on our faces," he said. If Kinnear is to be taken at his word, Wimbledon's reputation as long-ball merchants and masters of muscle is little more than a cliché, dying hard. But this was a funny way for a team hovering at the top of the table to go about showing it, and it made for desperate viewing. Stringing five across midfield to frustrate Middlesbrough highlighted the limits of Kinnear's ambitions. "I have to be honest, I did set my stall out" - but could not resist firing a typical brickbat at his free-spending rival. "Big clubs like this can't expect to spend a lot of money, showboat it and think they're going to walk all over people. You just can't do that. You have to fight for what you get, because no one's going to give you anything."

At least the Wimbledon manager's pragmatic, if barely watchable, game-plan met with success. Boro, for all their possession and despite twice hitting the woodwork through Beck and the excellent Stamp, were largely inept as an attacking force. After conceding 11 goals in their previous four league games, a clean sheet - his first in six matches - brought Bryan Robson a modicum of contentment but it was hardly compensation for such an unimaginative performance. Why spend £7 million on the Italian international Fabrizio Ravanelli only to launch aimless punts in the general direction of his distinctive silver head? He, and the 30,000 fans who regularly make the pilgrimage to the Riverside Stadium, surely deserve better. Robson, naturally, preferred to concentrate on the obduracy which saw Wimbledon's Ekoku, Cunningham, Jones, Fear and Kimble join his own Whyte in Steve Dunn's notebook. "I thought the referee allowed them to break the game up too much. He could have made them play quicker from set pieces, and he let them get away with a lot of fouls in midfield." Amid rumours of dressing-room dissent and the transferring of England's Bamby and the goalkeeper Miller the harsh reality is a lot less palatable: how Robson could do with Wimbledon's team spirit and will to survive.

Sunderland 1, Aston Villa 0

Bridges the vital link

Michael Walker

REASONS to be cheerful (if you are a Sunderland fan) part one: having played 11 games, lost only four and accumulated 13 points, Peter Reid's side are in a better position now than the three clubs eventually relegated were in at the same stage last season. Not only that, neither of the three other teams who went into the final day in May fearing relegation - Sheffield Wednesday, Coventry and Southampton - had as many points by the end of October. So the Robson men's record thus far will do. Reasons to be cheerful, part two: Sunderland's new 40,000 all-seated stadium is one week ahead of schedule. The ground, which is said to be state-of-the-art and will have one of the best pitches in the country, will be ready for the start of next season. However filling the Monkwearmouth stadium 25 times a year could depend on which division Sunderland are in. That is where reasons to be cheerful part three comes in, because at Roker Park on Saturday a young man of rich potential made his Premiership debut. Michael Bridges is two months past his 18th birthday and has played just over a dozen games for Sunderland's first team. But this was his first start in the top flight. It was a quality performance with an enduring feel to it. In the absence of Niall Quinn,

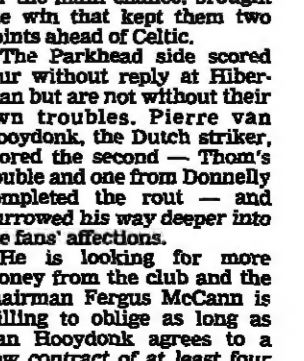
Bridges led the line alongside Paul Stewart but it was the teenager rather than the former Tottenham player who worried Villa. Bridges can help Sunderland survive this important season and, if they do, it would be an achievement to build on. Staying up would generate at least twice as much income in ticket sales alone, money that can improve the squad. A Roker Park pessimist seeking reasons to be gloomy would say, justifiably, that the thinness of Reid's present squad exposes Sunderland to the greatest danger. In a wry reference to his team's disciplinary problems, Reid said: "We have played certain games with only nine or 10 men on the pitch but we are not bad when we have 11." With Quinn and Tony Cotton already missing, they cannot afford to lose many more although the goalkeeper's replacement, Lionel Perez, had only one save to make here and did it well. That was a measure of how useful the visitors were and Brian Little, who admitted it was "the worst we have played this season", will surely spend the £4.25 million he gets for Savo Milosevic immediately. The Villa manager had Bosnich to thank for this not being a rout, though the keeper conceded the penalty that Stewart finished off on the rebound. "A bad day at the office," Little called it. If he had known it was to be this bad, he would surely have phoned in sick.

Scottish round-up

Gascoigne hat-trick sends out false signals on form

Patrick Glenn

ADMIRABLE and valuable as Paul Gascoigne's hat-trick in Rangers' 5-0 thrashing of Motherwell was, it is unlikely the player will be on Glenn Hoddle's mind when he selects the England squad for the World Cup Group Two match in Georgia on November 9. A curious contradiction seems to settle on Scottish football whenever Gascoigne is the subject of debate. On the one hand commentators and analysts widely regard the whole business as unworthy, with the Old Firm sitting atop a heap of manure. Yet, when Gascoigne completes a treble against middle-of-the-table opponents like Motherwell, there is an unseemly rush to remind the England manager that here is a man who cannot be left out of the national side. Gascoigne's absence from Rangers' Champions League match with Ajax at Ibrox on Wednesday will be a reminder to Hoddle that the player's behaviour is frequently as relevant as his talent. The midfielder is suspended after his red card in Amsterdam during a week in which it was also alleged that he had beaten his wife. In any case, his form at the highest level may not bear scrutiny. Even against Motherwell he was not hugely impressive, a case for which there is the testimony of his team-mate Brian Laudrup, scorer of the other two on Saturday. "It was good to see Paul get the goals," said the Dane. "He didn't play very well and he knows it, but maybe the hat-trick will help him get back to his best." Rangers were so out of sorts to a goalless first half that the fans became restive during the break. Motherwell's collapse, and Rangers' instinct for the main chance, brought the win that kept them two points ahead of Celtic. The Parkhead side scored four without reply at Ibrox but are not without their own troubles. Pierre van Hooydonk, the Dutch striker, scored the second - Thom's double and one from Donnelly completed the rout - and burrowed his way deeper into the fans' affections. He is looking for more money from the club and the chairman Fergus McCann is willing to oblige as long as Van Hooydonk agrees to a new contract of at least four years, preferably five.



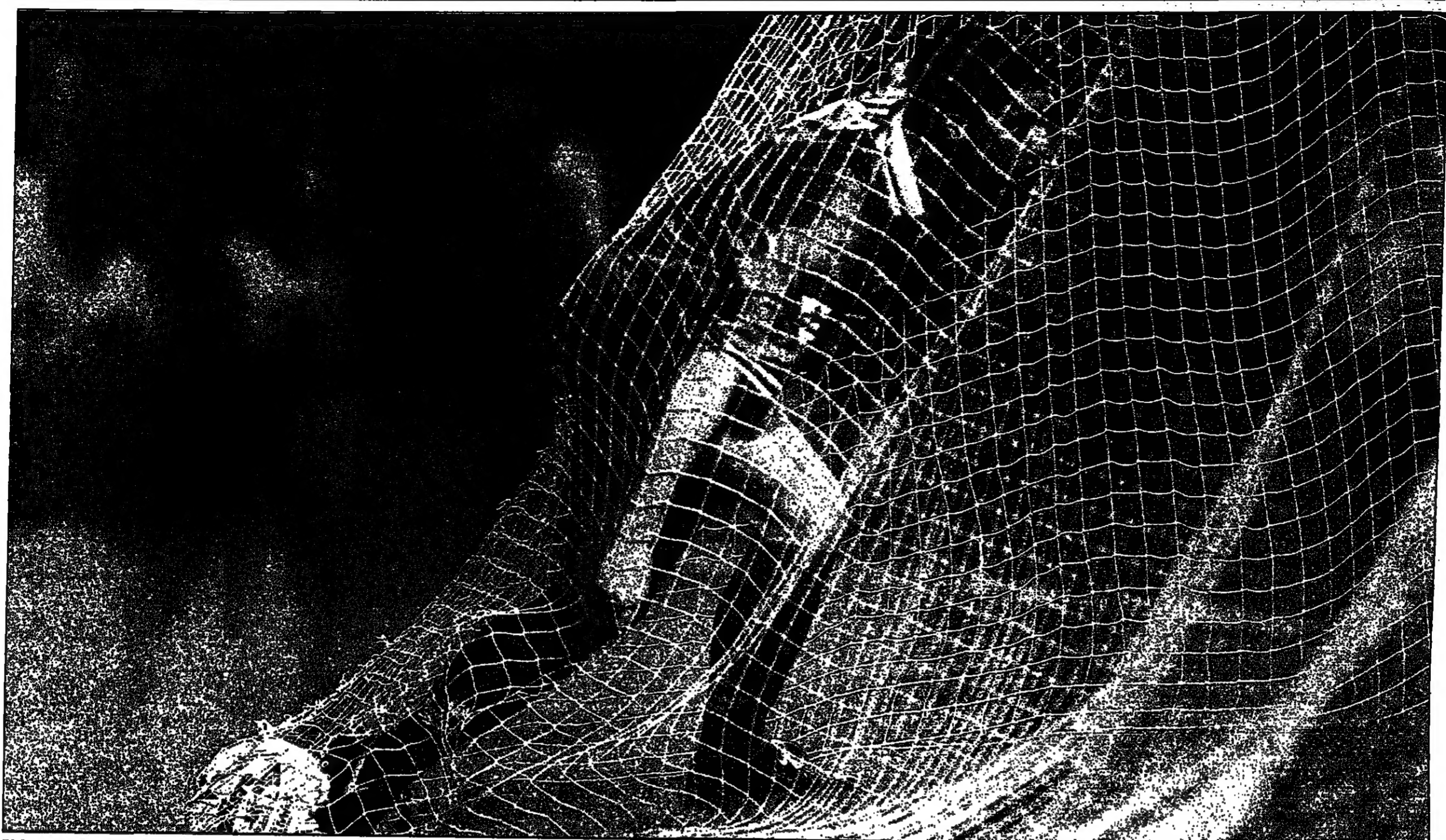
Gascoigne... not at his best

Five pages of sport

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SportExtra



Pick that one out... Robbie Fowler, back in goalscoring form, gleefully follows the ball into the back of the net after heading his second yesterday from a John Scales cross against Derby County

PHOTOGRAPH: MICHAEL STEELE

Premiership: Liverpool 2, Derby County 1

Fowler double wakes up Anfield

Paul Weaver

ALL the Anfield chatter yesterday concerned a fixture pile-up, as if it was particularly nasty accident on the M62. But for the moment Liverpool appear to be suffering from too little football rather than too much.

This was their first League game since October 12 with last weekend's derby match against Everton called off because of a waterlogged pitch and they struggled to rediscover the fluency and imagination with which they destroyed Chelsea and confounded Manchester United for most of the match.

Their victory here lifted them to third position in the Premiership with a game in hand, but it was achieved with a performance that is unlikely to create panic at Newcastle, Arsenal or Manchester United.

Indeed, until Robbie Fowler's double strike early in the second half, and remembering their listless midweek Coca-Cola Cup performance against Charlton, there was some suggestion that the club were about to be overcome by the sort of torpor that seized them at about this time last season; they won only one point in November.

Derby, scoring at a little under a goal a game, are likely to struggle for survival, especially without their injured forward Dean Sturridge, but their rearguard action yesterday was calmly successful for the opening 45 minutes and towards the end of the half, with a growing sense of restlessness in the Anfield stands, Liverpool increasingly looked to McManaman's ability to run at opponents as a panacea for all ills.

Liverpool made warm, firm promises in the early passages of play when Berger shot powerfully wide and when Matteo, at the centre of defence, developed fast lines of communication with his midfield, particularly Barnes and Thomas.

Derby, however, with Ward alone up front, absorbed the pressure with some ease and it was not until the dying minutes of the half, when Fowler drew a fine save from Hout and, from the rebound, McManaman fired across the face of the goal and hit the far post, that they looked in real danger of conceding a goal.

Liverpool knew it would be a substantially different game once they had scored and they did not have long to wait in the second half in the 47th minute Berger's left foot once again proved a potent force. Hout could not hold the shot and Fowler gleefully converted the rebound.

Four minutes later Fowler scored again with an exceptional header. Barnes rolled the ball to Scales on the right and his deep centre found the Liverpool forward timing his run and leaping challenge to perfection to defeat both Rowett and McGrath.

It was his fourth goal in three games since returning from an ankle injury. "I'm

not 100 per cent yet but I'll be all right after a few more games," he said with a mischievous half-smile.

Roy Evans, the Liverpool manager, said: "The name of the game is patience and we showed some of that and some maturity today. Derby came here to make it difficult for us and they did it quite well. We just kept it simple and played sensible football for 75 minutes. The only disappointment was that we had to bite our nails after they pulled a goal back near the end."

Jim Smith admitted that his team had been a little too negative at times. "We were always aiming to keep it tight and it worked really well. But we didn't do enough with the ball when we had it. We seem happy enough to defend when we could have had more of a go at them. But it's not going to be easy in the Premiership and we miss Dean. Liverpool are just about the best side we've played and whoever finishes above them will be champions. It was a great header by Fowler."

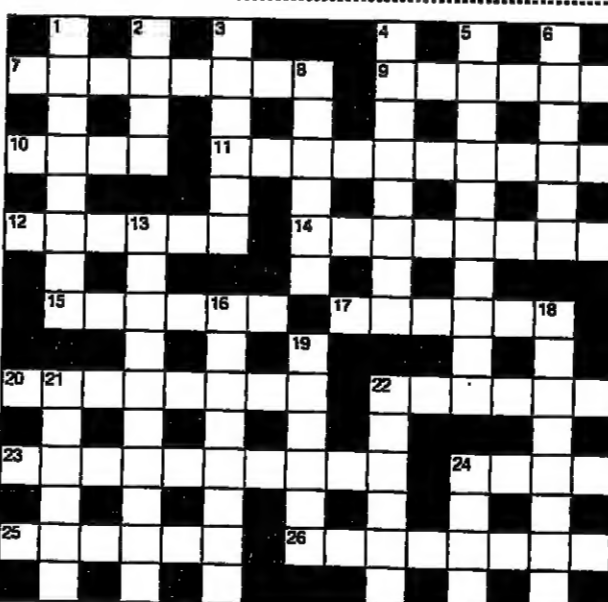
Derby's goal came in the 88th minute, Ward scoring at the second attempt after James had parried the first, close-range shot. It was Derby's first League goal at Anfield since October 1975. The scorer then was Francis Lee.



Fowler... first-strike feeling

Guardian Crossword No 20,795

Set by Crispa



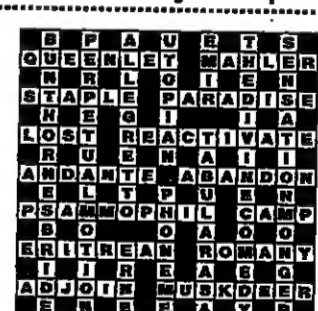
- Across**
- 7 One trip maybe due to the dogs (6)
 - 9 A number were in debt, it's maintained (6)
 - 10 Heel writing about social worker (4)
 - 11 Lack of self-confidence, if fence did badly (10)
 - 12 Advantageous in a house full of children (6)
 - 14 Are turning black, so may be removed (8)
 - 15 Most aggrieved, and therefore lie still (6)
 - 17 The man swallowed a lot, being feverish (6)
 - 20 Shy with press, though not yielding (4-4)
 - 22 Study the proper making of pures (6)
 - 23 Characters quite unaffected by any reversal (10)

WINNERS OF PRIZE PUZZLE 20,795

This week's winners of a Collins English Dictionary are C. Trusland, of Dundee, P. Brooks, of Berks., M. A. Vincent, of Essex, E. M. Boot of N. Yorks, D. and F. Long, of Plymouth.

Stuck? Then call our solutions line on 0800 1 239 228. Calls cost 50p per minute Mon-Fri, 8am-6pm, and 45p per minute at all other times. Service supplied by ATS.

- Down**
- 1 Only fools under the doctor left the sweet stuff (8)
 - 2 Norwegian capital put into rig contract (4)
 - 3 The geneticist people led astray (6)
 - 4 Jocularly none but the adolescent find acceptable? (8)
 - 5 The far-sighted person who knows when a fall's coming! (10)
 - 6 A writer, quiet and nice, possibly fifty (6)
 - 8 A quarter frequently relax (6)
 - 13 Play's beginning (5,5)
 - 16 Walking free in some discomfort (8)
 - 18 Diets can effect a difference to a certain extent (8)



- 19 Popular heavyweight, note, is to speak (6)
- 21 A dreadful article written in Iran (6)
- 22 A summary of revised prices (6)
- 24 Gets a load of Portuguese escudos at a centre (4)

Solution tomorrow

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